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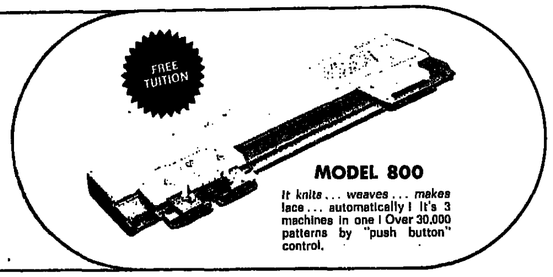

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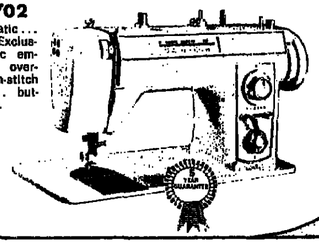

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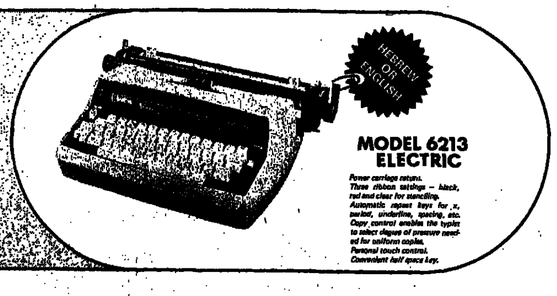

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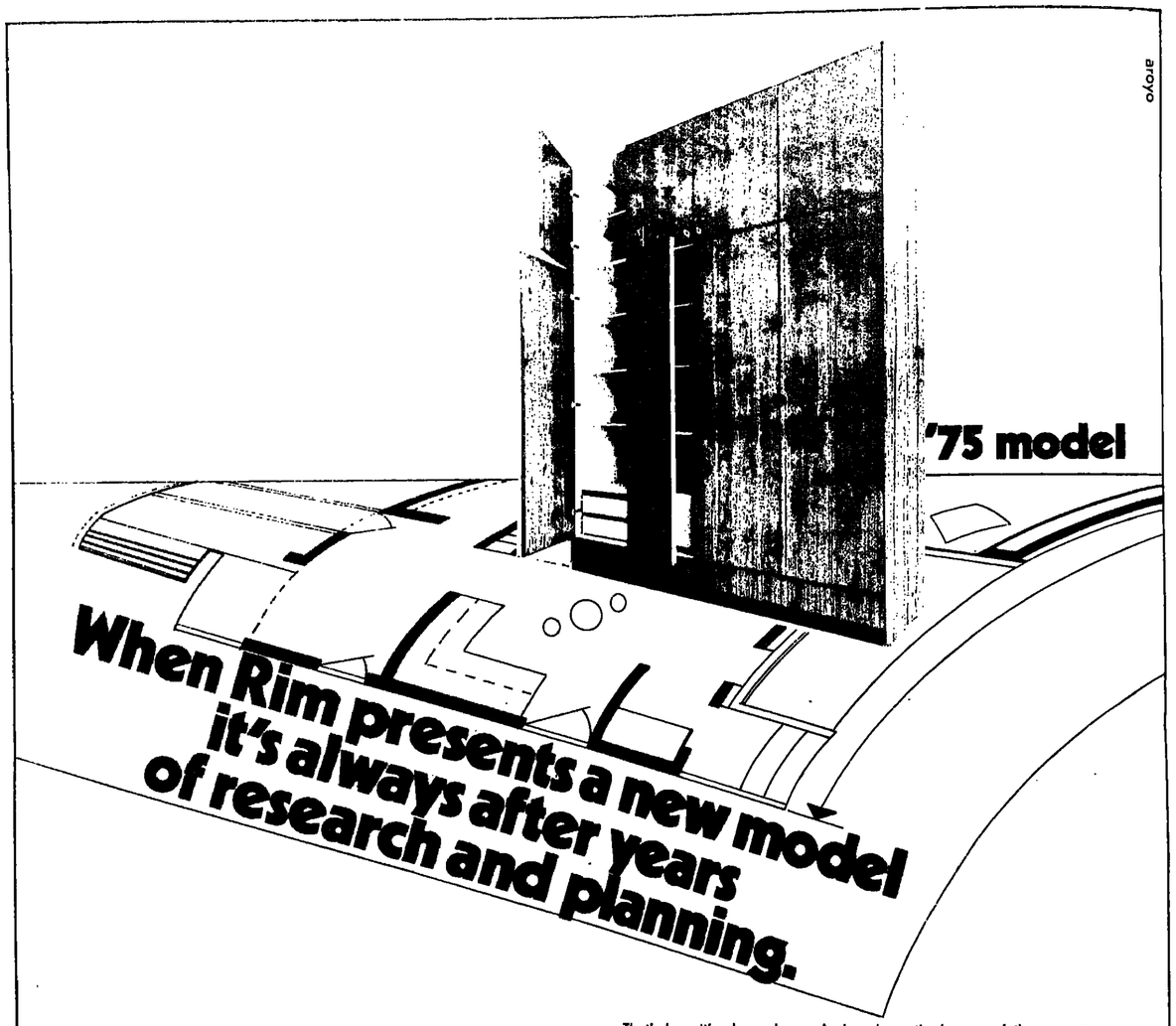
THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE

Friday, June 7, 1974

All Quiet on the Northern Front



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THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE

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Cover Picture: Smoke billows from an Israeli bunker blown up by the IDF before withdrawal from the Bulge. (*Mike Goldberg*)

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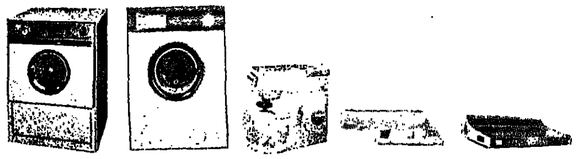

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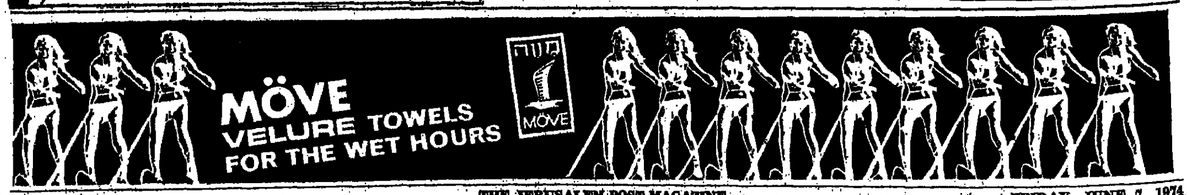

HATIKVA

Ted R. Lurie, Editor and Managing Director of The Jerusalem Post, died in Tokyo last Saturday. He was 64. During his many years of work in journalism in this country, Ted Lurie had occasion to serve with distinction in several capacities, including that of a reporter. On September 26, 1944, The Palestine Post, as this newspaper was then called, featured this report sent by him from Rome. It dealt with the efforts — wholly unsuccessful — of the Allied Inter-Governmental Committee for Refugees to persuade Jewish refugees on their way to Eretz Yisrael to return to their various native lands instead of seeking to come here.

WHEN I called in Rome one afternoon on the representative in Italy of the Inter-Governmental Committee for Refugees, Sir Clifford Heathcote-Smith, who was British Consul in Alexandria for 18 years, he invited me to come along with him to a meeting of stateless refugees that he had summoned. The meeting took place (as reported briefly by cable) in the smaller of Rome's two synagogues and was attended by about eighty persons, the majority of whom were women. Sir Clifford spoke to them in fluent Italian, explaining that there were only ten certificates for Palestine available for the refugees in Rome and that these would be given to those who had sons or daughters, or fathers or mothers, living in Palestine.

As for the rest, he said, Palestine had its own peculiar problems, and above all it was a very small country. As he said the words *"Palestina multa piccola"* he held up his handkerchief to illustrate how small the country was. He mentioned also that other gates were also closed to them and went on at some length to try and persuade his listeners to accept the Italian Government's offer of citizenship to stateless persons at present in Italy, at the same time promising them assistance in establishing themselves in the country.

THEN ONE after another of his audience got up to reply. Most moving of the speakers was Mr. A. Paperman who himself, with the aid of a Catholic priest, had led a group of 800 Polish and French Jews through the Riviera to Italy, and had supported them until his funds had been exhausted. Sir Clifford had said that Jews had come to him and had told him that they had been forced to change their "nationality" four and five times in recent years. Here was a chance in Italy to obtain a genuine citizenship, he had said. But, Mr. Paperman replied, they were tired of changing citizenships like changing shirts, there was only one citizenship they would never change and that was citizenship of Eretz Israel.

"We must be a people like all the others. Half of our brothers and sisters have been killed because we haven't a land of our own. Eretz Israel is our only salvation."

Sir Clifford replied that he appealed to them to be realists — men and women who were weeping openly at the mention of the slaughter of their brothers and sisters and parents and children. He then asked all those who had come from Germany and who wanted to return to that country to stand up. One old woman of about 75 stood up and explained that she wanted to go back to see if she could find any of the remnants of her family before she died. He then asked how many of those who had come from Rumania, from Yugoslavia, from Czechoslovakia, etc., and each time not a single person stood up. When he mentioned Poland there was a murmur and the people seemed to sink deeper into their pews. Only when he asked about Holland, did three persons stand up and signify their desire to go back there.

SIR CLIFFORD said that he had called the meeting for the purpose of explaining to them what their position was and to advise them to take advantage of the opportunity to become Italian citizens. He was now sure, he said, that at least one person at the meeting had learned something from it, and that was himself. Nevertheless, he said, he wanted again to make it clear that his Committee only wanted to help them to begin to build a new life in Italy. What he failed to mention was that the proposal to grant Italian citizenship to stateless refugees was not a spontaneous offer on the part of the Italian Government. The initiative had come from Sir Clifford himself who had made the suggestion to the Bonomi Government, and it was apparently with some reluctance that the proposal was accepted. The Italian Government are having their hands full trying to deal with the immediate problems of feeding their own people and rebuilding their devastated country, and it is no wonder that they were not anxious to take on the additional burden of a few thousand hapless people who find themselves in Italy as the war nears its end. They were, however, told that this offer of citizenship would be regarded by the world as a handsome gesture on their part and would no doubt influence public opinion abroad in their favour.

AS FOR THE Jews themselves, they made it clear that they were not ungrateful to the Italian Government; indeed, their declining to accept it was no indication of lack of appreciation of what the Italian people had done for them. For wherever one finds Jews who have survived the Nazi regime in Italy, one hears the warmest praise for the behaviour of these people and especially of the Catholic clergy during the period when the lives of the Jews were in danger. Thousands of Jews, Italian and refugees from European countries, owe their survival to the assistance of their Christian neighbours or to the Priests or Bishops who sheltered them with "Aryan" documents.

One story, typical of hundreds, I heard from a Jewish girl who lived in Rome with her mother in the house in which she had been born and in which her father, before her, had lived all his life. Reluctant to leave, she had remained at home with her mother until the day when the Germans came to "look them up." As she was leaving by the front door, with her mother, a Police officer from the nearby station came to warn her that the Nazis were on their way to her house and that she must leave immediately. This Police officer had risked a prison sentence to warn the two women of their danger. They took refuge in the house of Christian friends and later learned that when the Nazis came to their home, the neighbours living on the ground floor insisted that "the Jewish family" had left Rome several months before to go and live in the country, and no amount of bullying and threatening could change their story.

ANTI-SEMITISM never took hold in Italy despite the pressure of the German overlords, and the poisonous seed nurtured in Germany withered and died in the friendly soil of Italy. Now, however, some of the members of the Jewish community see a danger in these misguided efforts of the Inter-Governmental Committee. They have expressed the fear that pressure on the Bonomi Government to do more than the Italian people themselves have done, might boomerang and breed that hostility which the professional anti-Semites from Nuremberg failed to introduce. And the reply of the refugees themselves to Sir Clifford was spontaneous — they stood up and sang their song of hope: "Hatikva."

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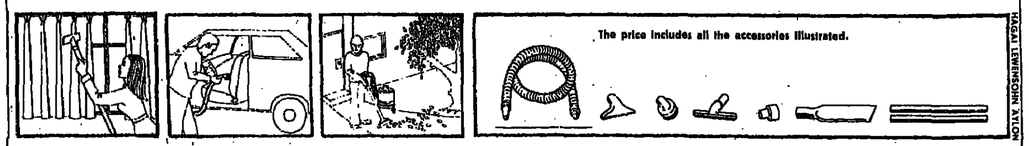

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Parliamentary Report By Lea Ben Dor

Rabin's brave new world

(Rubinger)

THE NEW Premier, Mr. Yitzhak Rabin, has been playing his cards very close to his chest. He has been widely called a "dove" — a term that has long since been emptied of meaning. The rather left-looking government he acquired was not necessarily what he wanted. The National Religious Party is too busy with its internal generation-gap struggle to be available for government. This left him with the choice of taking in Shulamit Aloni's three-member Citizens Rights Party, or going back to the President to admit sadly that he was unable to form a government. And he did not make Mrs. Aloni Defence Minister, but Shimon Peres, who is not party to the theory that our world came to a sudden end last October.

Nor was it a dovish step to drop Mr. Eban as Foreign Minister and replace him with Mr. Yigal Allon. Mr. Allon was what used to be called an activist together with the rest of Ahdut Ha'avoda. He went in because Ahdut Ha'avoda threatened to balk if he did not get the job, and this was made acceptable to Mr. Rabin by the fact that there are poor personal relations between the new Premier and Mr. Eban.

Being forced into the party opposition might do wonders for Mr. Eban. When he snapped at Rabin "Stop saying you wanted me in the Government and it didn't work out," he was talking like a good, rude, outspoken Israeli for the first time, and no longer like an English politician, always anxious to preserve the niceties of public life in polished, ambiguous phrases. Even the British don't really do it any longer.

We cannot possibly afford a Cabinet in which Prime Minister and Foreign Minister wouldn't particularly mind seeing the other one shown up in a bad mistake: the smooth working of the Cabinet is far more important than the fact that Mr. Eban has been shabbily treated. The test will be whether Mr. Allon can and will develop serviceable new policies and to put them across, and also whether he can infuse a little new life into the Foreign Ministry. No great cries of rage and disappointment were heard in the Education Ministry when he moved out.

THUS ONE LISTENED with close attention when Mr. Rabin spread out his ideas of the future before us and, indeed, nobody could have found fault with any single point he made, except that there were critics of his flat statement that we will not negotiate with terrorists. As regards everything else, he is firmly for virtue and against sin. He wants to see Zionism and national unity and peace, and more of the good things of life for the disadvantaged, and no reduction in standards for the well-off. He did not find fault with past governments, saying specifically that there had been willingness for compromise after the victory of 1967, but no response from the Arab states, who demanded a full return to the borders before they would consider even indirect talks.

If Mr. Rabin did not tell us anything new he is at least an elegant speaker, with all the advantage of having Hebrew as his mother tongue. He has an odd trick of dropping his naturally deep voice so low at the end of a sentence that it becomes almost inaudible and the audience cranes forward to catch the last dying vibrations. Mr. Rabin had so much criticism and even abuse hurled at him before he ever entered office that he could not have been blamed had he decided to give it all up; and we should now wait and see how he sets about the job.

LIKUD OPPOSITION leader Menahem Begin turned the Labour criticism of the Rabin Government into a classic comic performance, and it was noticeable that the Labour side of the House seemed to enjoy the joke without hesitation or any but the most perfunctory heckling. This happy laughter bodes ill for Rabin.

When he had exhausted his source of humour Mr. Begin got down to an argument that he has presented before, claiming that the Rabin Government is not really entitled even to the skinny majority of 61 it can claim on paper. Of course it is true that there are more critics of the Government in the Labour benches than Mr. Mordechai Ben Porat, the only member who actually abstained on the vote. He argues that Labour voters in December endorsed a list headed by Mrs. Meir and others most of whom have now departed from the Government.

But that is our system, you vote for a party, and it is thereby authorized to carry on as it sees fit. On this occasion, the new Premier and Defence Minister were actually elected by the party in a secret vote, and voting discipline exercised inside the Knesset party is a legitimate, even essential, part of this system.

Mr. Begin has always found it rather difficult to believe that the public has really once more given Labour more votes than it has given him, but that is what it comes down to. He cannot wait for this Government to fail some day when enough Labour members have flu, are abroad on missions or fail to hear the bell for the vote. It is likely enough to happen despite the promised Communist support, but the only result will be that the Rabin Cabinet will then remain as a caretaker Government until elections. Firm majorities are superfluous. All a Prime Minister needs is to get his Government voted in.

MEIR PA'IL of Moked provided the Labour vote missing because of the abstention of Ben-Porat. Rather apologetically he explained why he would vote for the Government: it showed some hint of change. For a liberal, progressive leftist, he had an odd bit of advice for Rabin.

"Somebody said that this Government is going to be a kind of Palmah Mafia," he began.

(The pre-state Palmah consisted of full-time Haganah units based on Ahdut Ha'avoda kibbutzim. For many it has become something between a romantic memory and a close-knit old boys' club. Mr. Rabin is himself an old Palmahnik, but not a *bona fide* member of of the club like Mr. Allon.)

"We had almost forgotten — and I am speaking as a Palmah man, and not as a Knesset member. But if we're talking about the Palmah, and if you have been reminded, Yitzhak Rabin, that you were a soldier, then take the initiative, take up your command, and don't be afraid of new and firm steps... don't let them drag you into a peace initiative... do it first."

Because he was Chief of Staff? What is Mr. Pa'il hoping for? A Portuguese-style left-wing military rule?

DR. YOSEF BURG (N.R.P.) sounded sad in what was probably his farewell speech as a Cabinet Minister. For three generations there had been cooperation between labour and the religious parties, he said, and now it had fallen apart.

This is certainly no fault of his, but rather a function of the fact that the young group in the party is seeking the leadership for itself, and barred the road back into the Cabinet for the veteran ministers. Dr. Burg has been in almost solidly since 1948 and, while he has more important merits, his neat line in repartee will also be remembered. Some time ago, it seems, a visitor from abroad asked him how he came to be Minister of Posts, as it was then still known.

"It is not the Minister of Posts that matters," he answered, "but the post of Minister."

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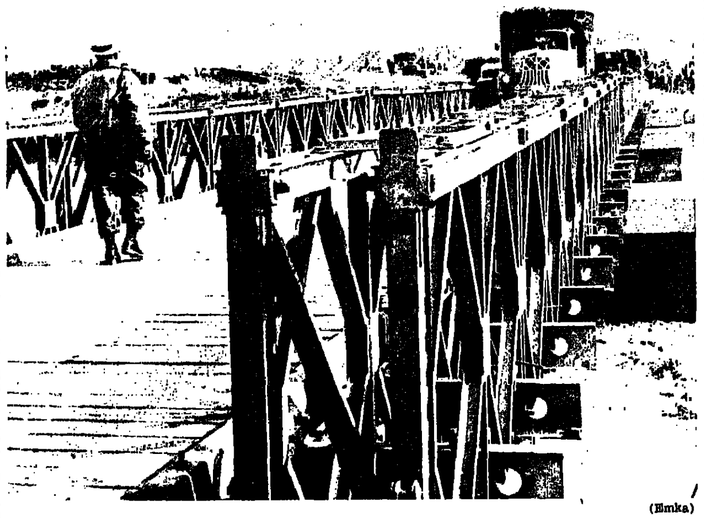

(Elmka)

OPEN BRIDGES TO UNDERSTANDING

This week marks the seventh anniversary of the Six Day War. During these seven years Israeli Jews and West Bank Arabs have got to know each other, and hundreds of thousands of Arabs from neighbouring Arab states have visited Israel across the open bridges. PHILIP GILLON discusses the present and future of the West Bank with ELIAS FREIJ, the Mayor of Bethlehem.

"MOSHE DAYAN'S open bridges policy was an extremely wise one from the humanitarian, business and every other point of view," says Mr. Elias Freij, the Mayor of Bethlehem. "It helped to close gulfs of misunderstanding between Arab and Jews. The same applies to the policy of Arabs from the West Bank moving freely in Israel, and Jews going through the West Bank. The Jews learned to understand the Arabs as human beings, and the Arabs learned to see the Jews in the same way. Not as prototypes, but as flesh and blood with emotions, feelings, aspirations, just like each other. It cut through fixed concepts. It is easy to hate a Jew or an Arab as an abstraction, hard to hate him when you know him. Yes, opening the bridges was a very wise policy."

I interviewed Mr. Freij on the portico of the new Bethlehem Civic and Commercial Centre, in which the Municipality is housed, on Manger Square. He smiled happily as four tourist buses pulled up in the Square and loads of pilgrims set off dutifully for the Church of the Nativity. On a blazing *sharav* day, the portico must be one of the coolest spots in Israel.

A cloud passed over Mr. Freij's usually sunny countenance.

"Mind you, we are suffering at the moment," he said. "We've had curfew every night at ten o'clock for the last three weeks — even for an emergency, we can't go from Bethlehem to Jerusalem. And there are security checks on the roads — you'll see as many as 50 cars waiting in line. It seems to me that there is an element of hysteria in the introduction of these measures, and they are creating a lot of bitterness and ill-feeling. But I suppose things will settle down. The years since 1967 have helped to reduce suspicion."

They have been seven good years for the West Bank economically, said Mr. Freij: the per capita income has gone up throughout the area, and Bethlehem is no exception. There has been nearly full employment on both sides of the green line: the Arabs from the entire West Bank have been earning more and spending more. Tourism to Bethlehem is not at all bad at the moment, and he expects it to improve, as the universities abroad close and people come on holiday.

MR. FREIJ was in Amman when the Yom Kippur War broke out: the Jordanian Minister of the Interior asked him if Jordan should close the bridges. He answered that, if Israel wasn't closing them why should Jordan?

"Morale on the West Bank is very high," he declared. "It was always high, but it has risen even higher because of the Yom Kippur War and Dr. Kissinger's disengagement agreements. The war gave us Arabs pride and self-confidence: now everybody is hopeful that peace is just around the corner. Dr. Kissinger is a very great man, and a patient man. If you want to be a mediator, you have to possess unlimited patience, and this is just what he has. We have the highest praise for him. He makes the people on both sides deal with the realities, not with abstract speculations as to what they think the other side will do.

"Yes, we West Bankers believe the disengagement agreements are very good indeed, and we heartily congratulate Dr. Kissinger and all who worked with him to get those agreements."

What does he think will happen next? Where do we go from here?

"I believe that it is possible to think at last of a real and durable peace. The Arabs now understand the Jews better, and respect them, and the Jews respect the Arabs. But they must understand the grievances of the Palestinians, they must treat these more seriously. They should avoid hurting the feelings of the Arabs — which is happening during the curfews and searches. We have had a feeling of normality for six or seven years now, with people moving around freely; it would be a great pity to destroy it through overreacting to threats."

Apart from the present security measures, it seemed to me, Mayor Freij had indicated that he is comparatively satisfied with the way in which the military administration was worked: as the yokes of military governments go, that of Israel has been a light one, which has brought economic prosperity, liberty of movement, and open bridges to other Arab lands, as well as greater understanding between Arabs and Jews. Was I right?

"With one notable but very important exception — the failure to allow people to come back. Even under the Family Reunion Scheme, we are not getting what we were promised. If you take Bethlehem as an example, there are 80,000 people who consider themselves Bethlehemites living abroad, most of them in Latin America. Some, of course, were born abroad, but they still think of themselves as Bethlehemites, just as Jews abroad consider themselves tied to Israel. Now many of them have applied to rejoin their families, and they comply with all the regulations laid down by the Military Government. But their applications are mishandled."

He looked darkly into his coffee cup and then went on:

"I raised the matter with Dayan two years ago, and he promised to give the matter serious attention. Unfortunately, the position has got worse, not better — I can't say whether it's due to deliberate policy, or incompetent bureaucracy, or malice. The fact is that people can't get home.

(Mike Goldberg)

I have an old aunt who is the administrator of her family's properties. When she can no longer attend to matters, who can take over from her? A lot of people own property but live abroad."

How many Bethlehemites are affected?

"I don't know how many would apply to return if the offer was made. Every year, from the thousands who come on visits under the open bridges policy, a few hundred apply for permission to stay permanently. They are turned down, or are messed around without answers. It is as difficult for an Arab to get home permanently as for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle. This creates a bad impression throughout the whole of the West Bank. Nobody wants to be a foreigner in his own home. The Jews should understand this very well. It is not a question of how many people are involved: it's a question of principle. The Bethlehemites abroad should have the right of decision about returning, just as Jews have about Israel. And the countries they want to come from have friendly relations with Israel."

Some time ago, Mayor Freij formed a Bethlehem Foundation, on the lines of the Jerusalem Foundation, to raise funds to change the architectural aspects of the town, particularly Manger Square. How is it going? Do the Bethlehemites abroad contribute to it?

"It has been registered in the United States as a tax-exempt institution. In October I'm going to America and Canada to raise funds, Nelson Rockefeller gave us $90,000 for the preparation of a new master plan for Manger Square. As a matter of fact, later today I'm seeing a Danish architect about the plans. When things settle down, I'm sure the Foundation will be a success."

HE TALKS of things "settling down." What does he think will happen in the future?

To start with, he says, he strongly supports the view of Sheikh Ja'abari, his opposite number in Hebron, that the West Bank should be represented at the Geneva talks. And he has what he calls "a big idea" of his own for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

"I think that these areas should be completely demilitarized and treated as a protectorate of the United Nations for a period of five years. During that time, the Arabs in the area should be allowed to govern themselves in a free and democratic way, but under the U.N. At the end of the period, when it has been proved that the inhabitants can run their own lives in peace, as I'm sure they can, we can frame a new democratic constitution. The people must be free to elect their own representatives without interference from any quarter. This big buffer-zone and a five-year cooling-off period would be the first steps towards establishing peace with justice in the whole area.

"After the people of the West Bank and the Strip have become fully independent, and tempers have calmed down, there should be a plebiscite, under U.N. direction, so that people would be free to say whether they want an independent Palestine state in the area, or whether they want a *confederation with Jordan.*

"Personally, I would prefer confederation on a truly democratic basis, as I think this would be in the interests of all concerned, bearing in mind that there are more than a million Palestinians living on the East Bank. Confederation would make for greater economic viability. But it would be for the people to decide."

What about refugees living in Lebanon and Syria, who might want to settle on the West Bank or in the Gaza Strip? Would he give them the right to do so?

"They would be welcome — but, of course, without prejudice to their rights and claims against Israel under U.N. resolutions."

ABOUT HIS CONCEPT of confederation: did he also regard confederation with Israel as a possibility in the future?

"Oh, no, I don't think so. For one thing, we don't want to be linked to Israeli taxes, which are *already the highest in the world.* Even now we suffer through having to pay purchase taxes and import levies on the building and other raw materials we import. Prices are soaring all the time, although I must admit they have also doubled in Jordan. But Israel is worse."

Despite the taxes and the inflation, he had said that people were living better. I remark that the attractive gift shop of Freij Bros. close to us has an "Approved Exporter" sign, an indication of how the economy of the West Bank has been boosted by exports as well as irritated by duties. And I see many signs of building activity in Bethlehem. If his proposed Palestine entity does not have confederation with Israel, what will become of this economic progress and the developing understanding between Arabs and Jews?

"I have already said that the economic situation is good. But we are suffering from a shortage of building workers. Our best craftsmen are building the Jewish side of Jerusalem.

"Don't misunderstand me — I don't want to close the open bridges or to break the links between Israel and the Arabs which have been established over the last seven years. People must be free to cross from one state to the other, on visits, to work, or for whatever reason they please — Arabs to Israel, Israelis to the Arab state. This concept works in Europe, and there is no reason why it shouldn't work in the Middle East. In fact, in practice, it is working now. But the Jews have to understand the feelings of the Palestinians."

Does he think, now that there is disengagement to the south and north, the next stage will be peace to the east?

"I am very optimistic about the future," declares Mayor Freij "I believe that we are moving towards true peace and prosperity for both Arabs and Jews everywhere."

AMIT SPEAKS

The giant Koor industries complex has been criticized for its voracious appetite and monopolistic tendencies. In an interview with MEIR AMIT, Koor's President, DAVID KRIVINE examines both the charges and the concern's achievements.

IN A RECENT argument about Israel's economy, Courtney Brown, Dean of Columbia University's School of Business, said that the country's three-million population cannot possibly generate all the foreign currency that it requires.

He was taking part in the discussion that followed an address given to the university's Council of Economic Affairs by Meir Amit, President of Koor Industries. Amit's subject was Israel's economy after the October war.

As a result of the war, our trade gap has widened. Amit recognizes that the task of bridging it is intimidating. His answer to the dean's challenge is pragmatic. Koor's principal task is to earn more dollars in every way it can. That is Priority Number One.

It explains many activities that have evoked criticism. The acquisition of new plants, for example. Is not Koor big enough already? Did it have to swallow independent companies like Etz Hazayit (vegetable oil products), Tambour (paints) and Barbour (ceramics) as it did last year?

The answer is that Koor's Shemen and Etz Hazayit were neither of them big enough on their own to achieve optimum efficiency. Anyway what happened is not an acquisition, but a merger. The former owners of Etz Hazayit now have a 50 per cent partnership with Koor in the joint enterprise.

But is it not a monopoly? That is nonsense too. The plant competes with the world.

"And another thing" — Amit purses his lips — "we are supposed to be monopolists in cement too. So price control was clapped on our product, and we are selling it at substantially below the world market price."

KOOR is big, but, says Amit (with some disdain), it is not one of those investment companies or holding companies.

"We are an operational concern. We don't buy or sell enterprises because their dividends are bigger or smaller. When we take over a plant — a year later you won't recognize it.

"It is a nucleus for whatever project we want to develop."

If Koor buys a firm, the operation is part of a long-term plan to expand production. The firm is a link in a chain. That is why Koor never takes less than 50 per cent ownership. It needs control, because it aims to do things, not to sit back and watch the profits roll in.

"We had 25 per cent in Shubinsky's company" (now bankrupt), says Amit, with a shake of the head that indicates clearly that Koor will not make that mistake again. "It soon became obvious that we were little more than sleeping partners. We had nothing to say in Autocars. So we bailed out. And then the cacophony began."

For Koor is not just a business outfit. It is the industrial arm of the Histadrut.

"Our public standing is such that we cannot evade responsibility." If there is responsibility, then Amit will make sure that Koor has the power to carry it out.

Does he resent this affiliation to the Histadrut? On the contrary.

"Victor Feather (the British trade union leader) once said that he doesn't like our 'schizophrenia.' Either be a trade union or an entrepreneur, not both, he believed.

"But I say that this dual function makes the Histadrut more mature, more responsible, more statesmanlike. It sees the problem from both sides. Its solutions are more balanced as a result."

Yet Amit has forced Koor to operate on business lines. A hard-headed technologist, brought in from the top ranks of the Army command, he put an end to the comradely atmosphere of mutual back-scratching which prevailed before.

"The date November, 1972," he recalls, "is a landmark in the annals of the public sector. On that date, Ramle Motors was closed down." Owned by Koor, it had shown losses for 18 successive years. Yet no-one had dreamt of shutting it down, for fear of putting the workers and managers (though victims of their own rigid and obsolete labour practices) out of employment.

(Aliza Orbach)

Amit did it, because he does not see Koor as a home for apathetic workers. He believes in efficiency, and is ready to pursue it the hard way. "If a manager doesn't succeed, off he goes." In the four-and-a-half years that Amit has headed Koor, 28 or 30 managers have been fired.

All the same, is not such a vast industrial conglomerate cumbersome? Not if one decentralizes. "There are only two things we keep at headquarters: information, and money. The computer stays with us at the centre. All the companies use it for their accounts. So I can readily get all the information I want, unscreened." He does not interfere — unless interference becomes necessary.

There is a thick, green-backed budget, or work plan, for all Koor Industries. Each month a report comes in to Amit, comparing current performance with targets. *Turnover in 1974* is planned to be IL2,800m. During the first four months, January to April, it should have been IL865m. The actual figure was IL830m. — 96 per cent of the objective.

He examines which branches are off-centre. Metals are one — but there is a reason: a delay in certain new operations. Food industries have only achieved 91 per cent of target. He rings the figure with a pencil. They can expect a steely probe from main office, that is sure. He adds: "If the utilization rate of raw glass in Phoenicia, for example, falls below the scheduled 88 per cent, a red light glows in my room."

"What decides how many plants you buy?"

"We do not buy so many." Last year, three. This year, none so far. "We grow according to plan. In 1973, turnover increased by 57 per cent. Of the increase, 30 per cent was due to inflation, and only 8 per cent represents the purchase of new plants. Output growth in all the establishments we own accounted for the remaining 20 per cent.

"This year, the same again." He talks as though it has already been accomplished. "Production is blueprinted to increase from IL1,800m. to IL2,800m. Take away 30 per cent for inflation, and once more 8 per cent for new plants (an overhang from last year). The increase of production in real terms will be, to use round numbers, 20 per cent again."

"But manual labour is lacking in the country."

"We mechanize. Our factory in Mitzpe Ramon (Rafael, making machine valves) is short of workers. Therefore we shall invest IL1.3m. just in substituting machines for men. We are going to make more items without increasing personnel.

Looking back over the period of his service in Koor, he recalls that output came to IL440m. in 1968. "Since then it has increased fourfold in real terms, while the number of workers has only doubled, from 10,000 to 20,000.

"All this doesn't answer Courtney Brown's prediction that we can never earn all the foreign exchange we need."

He puts on a shrewd expression, becomes confiding.

"One answer is that we must earn dollars not only in Israel, with its three-million population, but outside Israel too. Koor has 24 offices overseas, from Tokyo to Caracas, from New York to Singapore, from Madrid to — I don't know" (he waves a careless hand)... "to Teheran. They buy raw materials for us, and sell our goods abroad.

"But we have lately awakened to the need for doing more than that. Trade is open to all comers; we should get cracking. For example: we export cloth from Dimona to Rumania, where they make it into suits for sale in California. What happens if Dimona is short of cloth? We buy supplies in Taiwan — and thus keep the wheels of trade turning."

AMIT is proud of the frequent partnerships in Koor Industries with private businessmen. Public ownership plus the seasoning of private enterprise — he likes the combination. And he staunchly takes his share in the manufacturers' grumbles.

"Here are we, saddled with the imperative task of maximalizing the country's industrial exports. And all the authorities can talk about is whether to increase the cost of our credit.

"Price control is toughest on industry. When we appear before the Price Commission, they say: labour, no, interest charges no, services no. Only the cost of raw materials counts. If you were to ask me what to do with a million pounds, I would say buy linked bonds, buy a stock of iron and hold it for three months, buy land. But don't invest it in industry."

It is difficult to take him literally, because Koor is hardly running at a loss. There is evidently a contrast between profits made by its most competitive and least competitive sectors. Amit has learnt the lesson.

"We must avoid trying to do things which our size and situation do not warrant. We must stick to branches that suit our book."

Koor is engaged in three main sectors: chemicals, electronics, and metals. Where should development go during the next five years? He narrows his eyes.

"Sophisticated electronics, as much as possible. Machine construction, in certain areas. Pharmaceutics — we could make that a world industry.

"And possibly, possibly, conversion processes. This should be carefully studied. We could build smelters, to process ores from Africa."

How would the Africans see that?

"The factories would be owned jointly by the Africans and the Israelis."

Amit leaves no possibility unexplored.

هكذا من الأصل

Eban enters a new battle

Having just lost the Foreign Ministry, which he headed for eight years, Abba Eban is about to embark on a new career as a party politician. In a conversation with DAVID LANDAU this week he outlined some of his plans for reinvigorating the Labour Party, whose secretary-general he is expected to become, and discussed the negotiations for disengagement with Syria in which he participated.

AFTER HIS UNHAPPY ouster *from office and the bitter initial* reaction which that trauma evoked from him, Abba Eban has begun to take stock of his situation in a calmer mood. He will be "in the national reserves," he says. It "doesn't do any harm" for a national side to have men like himself (or Dayan, or Sapir) sitting out a season, fit and ready to take their place in the First Eleven again, when they are needed.

For Abba Eban is definitely not retiring from the unpredictable game of politics. He feels certain that the future will bring "a need to integrate me more felicitously" into the government team. And he feels that the public shares his confident premonition. He is moved and impressed by the dozens of sympathetic letters he has received during these recent trying days.

A 70-year-old Labour Party stalwart and a 17-year-old schoolboy expressed their qualms at a future without Eban at the Foreign Ministry. An American *oleh* wrote that he would not have come to Israel had he known that this was the way they would treat Abba Eban. And another American warned Yitzhak Rabin, with a copy to Eban, that Western allys would wane unless Eban was promptly reinstated.

Mr. Eban is profoundly grateful for these letters. Now as never before in his career he cares acutely about what the public says and thinks of him — because he is, at last, about to make the transition from statesman-politician to party-politician.

Yitzhak Rabin has succeeded in advancing from diplomat to premier, barely pausing to dabble in party politics. Abba Eban, essentially, has failed in the same quest. A pause has been forced upon him — and he is now planning to use it in a deliberate effort to establish himself as a political leader of his party.

His intention was to launch his ideological and oratorical assault upon the Labour Party from no particular organizational vantage point, but rather to win friends and supporters — especially within ex-Mapai — through the force and persuasiveness of his ideas and his personality. He saw himself as the emerging leader of ex-Mapai, and, through Mapai, of the party as a whole.

"Mapai has risen to life in a *state of resentment," he said* last weekend. The resentment was over the way *he* had been treated, robbed of his portfolio by Yitzhak Rabin and Yigal Allon. Therefore, he reasoned, he would become the natural leader around whom the resurrected Mapai would now rally. "I can help restore the balance," he said, "after the smash and grab of the smaller groups."

NOW, comfortably and conveniently, the party secretary-generalship has fallen into his lap, providing him with a broader and more legitimate opportunity *for his intended appeal to the* rank-and-file. One of his conditions for acceptance of the post is that it be offered to him uncontended — and Pinhas Sapir and his *Gush* lieutenants are understood to have ensured: Eban's election by unanimous consensus.

Mr. Eban rejects any motion that Mr. Sapir is now "awarding" him the secretaryship to make amends in some degree for his (Sapir's) sudden backing of Rabin for premier in April — a move which left Eban opposing *the Sapir-endorsed candidate* and rueing his earlier refusal to submit his own candidacy. Eban does not deny Sapir's power within Mapai, but he does not see the secretary-generalship as necessarily a Sapir fiefdom, nor his own election to it as a mere exercise of Sapir's patronage.

Rather, he feels, there is "a movement within Mapai" for his election — and both Sapir and he himself are responding to this movement. He feels Mapai rank-and-filers looking to him now to restore Mapai — exposed in the coalition bargaining as an enfeebled giant — to its rightful place of power within the party.

And the Labour Party as a whole, he says, is now perhaps for the first time genuinely apprehensive of the Opposition's electoral challenge. Labour hegemony could be seriously threatened, he warns, if the party does not improve its own image, and if, on the other side of the House, the "mystical and frenetic elements in Herut" should finally make way for a less extremist and less vote-deterring leadership.

Both Golda Meir and Pinhas Sapir interrupted their cabinet careers to take up the party secretary-generalship at times of internal weakness, Mr. Eban recalls. (Both subsequently returned to the Government with enhanced influence in the party and prestige in the country.)

THERE SHOULD BE no cause, he says, for Premier Rabin to oppose his election as party secretary-general. The two men's hostile relations in the past "need not determine" their relations in the future, he believes, especially since they are to operate in separate organizational spheres.

This is not to say, however, that his imminent election to the secretary-generalship has induced Mr. Eban to renounce his reservations — publicly and forcefully expressed — over the new Rabin government.

"The effort of our party to produce a stable government, which began in September, has not ended yet," he asserts. "There is still a sense of fragility and tentativeness in the air."

Some of this sense could be dispelled if the National Religious Party could be brought into the coalition after all. Their permanent *exclusion would be "a great* loss," Mr. Eban says. The coalition negotiators should have learned greater tenaciousness from Dr. Kissinger, and kept trying till the last moment to find a solution to "Who's a Jew."

But even NRP's belated inclusion would not be a permanent solution to the problem of national leadership, since the parties are committed to new elections if and when negotiations with Jordan reach a point of decision.

Mr. EBAN is to embark upon his party-political tasks only in the autumn. He says he is "physically and intellectually incapable" of shouldering the burden so soon after the month of enervating disengagement talks, accompanied in their final stages by the embarrassing public discussion of his impending ministerial demise, and followed by the unsuccessful attempts to retain for him an honourable place in the cabinet.

His immediate plans include a restful vacation in Europe with his wife, Suzy. In the longer term, he intends to write another book, a sequel to "My People" and "My Country," but a much more concrete and scholarly work than those, dealing with various chapters in Israel's diplomatic history.

A considerable part of the book will be devoted to his own account of his famous and fateful diplomatic mission to London, Paris and Washington on the eve of the Six Day War, a mission for which he has been much criticized, and, he says, much maligned. Although the manuscript of this account has long been ready for the publisher, the accepted inhibitions of ministerial office have prevented him from releasing it until now; and now, the Yom Kippur War having intervened, the dramatic events of May-June 1967 will therefore incorporate them into the larger work.

Party work will, of course, rule out Mr. Eban's accepting any of the long-term appointments which he has been offered by universities all over the world. But he will probably take up Haifa University's invitation to lecture there periodically as a visiting professor.

He intends, too, to take an active part in Knesset work, and hopes, withall these many activities, to find some time "to sit... and think."

Dr. KISSINGER'S "rhapsodical reception" when he finally returned to America from his month of shuttling was not by any means exaggerated, in Mr. Eban's estimation. Without Kissinger there would have been no disengagement — despite both parties' basic interest in procuring one. Of course, the Secretary of State could not have attained the agreement by ability alone, without the power and prestige of his country and his office. But his brainpower was truly "phenomenal." While he himself can scarcely recall street names in *Jerusalem, Dr. Kissinger familiar*ized himself with every street and every point of land in and around Kuneitra.

The negotiations had to be conducted "in the most exquisite detail," Mr. Eban says, because in the Golan every kilometre and every topographical feature has strategic significance for local defence — and by implication, for the defence of the whole of northern Israel.

The Israeli negotiators and the Cabinet were guided by the Chief of Staff and his experts who were "statesmanlike" wherever possible, suggesting areas and positions which could be conceded without danger. Thus, whenever the military men insisted that a particular knoll or grove of trees was vital, no minister would urge that they be overruled.

Dr. Kissinger and his team accepted "the logic of the Israeli logistics," and towards the end of the talks actually joined with the Israeli team in scanning the maps to find the odd quarter- or half-kilometre which they could take back with them to Damascus as a symbolic concession.

Ultimately, the Secretary's ability to memorize the map and understand the significance to Israel of each point on it brought about the agreement — but it also created a pressure of its own.

As the negotiations dragged on, some commentators in America began to criticize the Secretary for demeaning himself by haggling so long over barren hillocks and deserted villages. The Israeli negotiators were well aware of these criticisms — and know how they would resound and multiply should the Secretary return after all his efforts without an agreement. (The Syrian side cared a good deal less for Kissinger's possible discomfiture and its possible repercussions.)

Dr. Kissinger himself referred on occasion to "the dignity of the United States," and demanded from the Israeli side that they inform him in full of any concessions they were eventually prepared to make, rather than sending him to Damascus with half a concession only to have to return there the next day with the other half.

Israel's pattern of negotiating, as it emerged during the talks *with Egypt* and Syria, was basically that of a rearguard action, with hard-contested concessions surrendered point by point. Mr. Eban feels this was natural in the light of Israel's experience and the burden of mistrust between Israel and its neighbours; and he believes that Dr. Kissinger considered it a legitimate approach. It differed totally from the Vietnam peace talks, where for three years the North Vietnamese conceded nothing, and then suddenly unloaded a cascade of concessions.

Israel's chief negotiators (Mrs. *Meir*, Dayan and Eban himself) were functioning under the mounting pressure, too, of the cabinet-making consultations, which continued along their independent path in bizarre disregard of the disengagement talks.

"After all, we're only human," Eban says, recalling the bitter accusation he flung at his Labour Party of seeking to wring every drop of usefulness from the negotiators before discarding them, spent and exhausted.

Mr. Dayan, who, says Mr. Eban, took the lead throughout the talks and did the actual bargaining in kilometres and dunams, troops and guns, felt this anomalous situation most keenly. He sometimes wondered aloud whether he had the moral right to propose this or that territorial concession, since he would not be responsible for the repercussions. (The final decision in each case was taken by Mrs. Meir, who was also to step down.)

The presence of Messrs. Rabin and Peres on the negotiating team, however, and their assent to the agreement as finally drafted, placed the moral responsibility firmly with the new Government as well as with the old, Mr. Eban holds.

LOOKING BACK now, with the disengagement agreement signed and in process of implementation, Mr. Eban admits that Dr. Kissinger was right to insist — over Israeli objections — on a rigid separation between the issue of "the line" and all the other disengagement components. For the first three weeks, the talks moved through agonizing vicissitudes, teetering twice on the brink of collapse, as the topographical minutiae of the environs of Kuneitra were subjected to the most stubborn bargaining.

But in the end, the Secretary's "brinkology," as Mr. Eban terms his method, was vindicated. Having reached agreement on the line, the parties could not then endanger accord by arguing over the subsidiary issues.

Dr. Kissinger's technique, says Mr. Eban, is to attack the major obstacle first, and, if agreement can be reached on that, wrap up the other problems in the general euphoria created by that initial agreement.

HAS ISRAEL'S OPINION of President Assad changed as a result of the negotiations? He had been thought of before as a wild and irrational leader of a cruel and obdurate people.

Mr. Eban says that Israel's view has changed because Assad himself has changed his approach very radically and significantly. Until now, the thought of concluding an agreement with Israel was as emotionally and intellectually unacceptable to Assad "as the thought of eating cheese after meat to an Agudist." But as the talks unfolded, he began to listen, to seek to understand what Israel's considerations were, and to bargain — to bargain hard, but still to bargain — with them.

Mr. Eban cites four causes of Syria's metamorphosis:

- Dr. Kissinger's influence: his method of confronting each side with a vivid picture of the pressure and problems facing the other side.
- Egypt's trail-blazing agreement with Israel in January and President Sadat's incessant pressure on Syria to follow suit.
- Israel's embarrassing and uncomfortable proximity to Damascus.
- The Soviet position: Mr. Gromyko never told President Assad not to conclude a disengagement agreement with Israel.

There is no guarantee, Mr. Eban notes, that had there been such a Soviet veto, the Syrians would have subserviently complied with it. Mr. Assad is apparently not that docile a Soviet client. True, even after the disengagement agreement, with its implied promise of American bounty, Syria is still much less sympathetic to the U.S. than Egypt. Ideologically, Syria has always been far more closely *identified than Egypt* with the Third World's anti-imperialist, anti-American dogmas. While diplomatic ties between Damascus and Washington have been restored, there is not — yet — any of the intimacy which now characterizes the Sadat-Kissinger relationship.

THE SOVIET role in the disengagement is not clear — even to Mr. Eban, who participated in the talks throughout. Basically, he says, the Russians' position is ambivalent.

On the one hand, they do not want war, because war would face them with the agonizing choice between letting Syria be defeated — with the concomitant blow to Soviet credibility — and defending Syria and thereby jeopardizing the detente with the West, which is the cornerstone of Soviet foreign policy. (No Kremlinologist, says Mr. Eban, can safely say what the Russians would do if faced with having to make that awful decision.)

On the other hand, their rigid identification with the Arab position and their lack of ties with Israel severely hampers the Soviets' diplomatic mobility in any peace-making effort. Mr. Eban adds that, even discounting these objective handicaps, Mr. Gromyko's staid personality would hardly equip him for Kissinger-style "ebullient shuttle diplomacy."

"I can't imagine a meeting with him in his pyjamas in his hotel room at three a.m."

Nevertheless, the Soviets had been enraged by their patently inferior role in the Israel-Egypt talks (both Egypt and the U.S. objected to even the signing taking place in Geneva, although Israel would have agreed), and Dr. Kissinger went out of his way this time to accommodate the interests of Soviet prestige. He met with Gromyko in Geneva, then in Cyprus halfway through the negotiations, and once more in Damascus; and the Soviets joined the Americans as observers at the signing ceremony.

Moscow Radio, and the Rakah organ in Israel, were able to claim credit for the Kremlin for the accord, and Syria's foreign minister, Mr. Khaddam, waxed loud in praise of the Soviet role.

Whom are they trying to fool? That, says Mr. Eban, "is a good question." The Arabs, at any rate, "know the score." Perhaps the Soviet propaganda is directed at the citizens of Russia itself and the satellite states, who heard very little about Dr. Kissinger's shuttles but a very great deal about Mr. Gromyko's comings and goings.

Mainly, the Soviets insist on a share of the glory in the hope of checking at least some of the benefits which accrue to the U.S. from such a diplomatic triumph. Some of these benefits are in the realm of the prestige, but some are in the very tangible form of improved relations and influence in the Arab countries — all at expense of the Soviets.

There was no evidence during the talks, says Mr. Eban, of Dr. Kissinger's seeking Soviet assistance. In Cyprus, he merely briefed Mr. Gromyko on his progress and difficulties and asked him not to intervene pointing to the risk of alienating American public opinion and thereby endangering the detente, the summit, SALT, trade deals, in all of which the Soviets are vitally interested.

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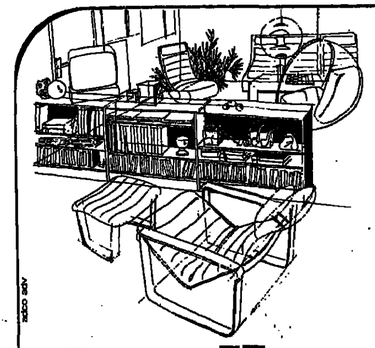

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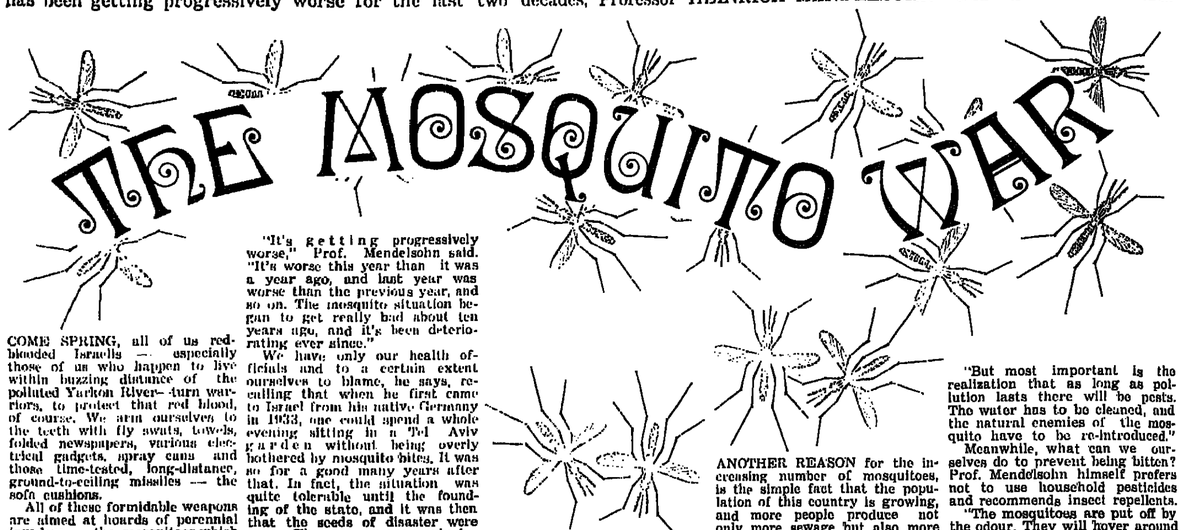
One of the most unbearable — not to say irritating — results of the pollution of the Yarkon River is the plague of mosquitoes which has been getting progressively worse for the last two decades, Professor HEINRICH MENDELSOHN told SARAH HONIG.

THE MOSQUITO WAR



COME SPRING, all of us red-blooded Israelis — especially those of us who happen to live within buzzing distance of the polluted Yarkon River — turn warriors, to protect that red blood, of course. We arm ourselves to the teeth with fly swats, towels, folded newspapers, various electrical gadgets, spray cans and those time-tested, long-distance, ground-to-ceiling missiles — the sofa cushions.

All of these formidable weapons are aimed at hoards of perennial invaders — the mosquitoes which keep coming back and leave us itching and scratching and hopping mad every year, despite numerous official undertakings that this is their last appearance *en masse*, and that never again will they show up in their thousands to plague us with their stings. This because "effective and efficient preventive measures are being taken." Next year, we are promised, we will finally be free of mass mosquito invasions. But there is always a next year, and this year mosquitoes are always back in full force and ferocity.

In this late spring of 1974, in fact, they seem to have outdone themselves. At sunset, their squadrons begin flying their stinging missions, and scores of them enter each household, engaging its residents in fierce hand-to-wing combat throughout *the evening and denying them* sleep in an ongoing war of attrition each night.

What can be done to rid us of the pests? Obviously, individual warfare is insufficient, for no matter how sharp our hunting instincts, how well-developed our skill, and how great our zeal, we cannot pin all of the stingers to the wall or trap them between our palms. The louder our clamour about the situation, the more the problem becomes a politically-sensitive issue, causing local and health officials to use more lethal and newer insecticides over a wide area in an attempt to get rid of the breeding grounds. But something is definitely wrong, as any mosquito-hunter will attest. Not only are the plagues not diminished in scope, but the number of invaders hovering around our juicy selves increases with each summer — and this is no mere figment of our nervous imagination.

ACCORDING to the head of Tel Aviv University's Zoology department and Israel Prize winner Prof. Heinrich Mendelsohn, the very use of ever more potent pesticides is the one factor to assure the return of the stinging pests, and in greater numbers than before. The use of the pesticides, he told me, is one of the chief contributors to the ecological disaster which confronts Dan region residents.

"It's getting progressively worse," Prof. Mendelsohn said. "It's worse this year than it was a year ago, and last year was worse than the previous year, and so on. The mosquito situation began to get really bad about ten years ago, and it's been deteriorating ever since."

We have only our health officials and to a certain extent ourselves to blame, he says, recalling that when he first came to Israel from his native Germany in 1933, one could spend a whole evening sitting in a Tel Aviv garden without being overly bothered by mosquito bites. It was so for a good many years after that. In fact, the situation was quite tolerable until the founding of the state, and it was then that the seeds of disaster were sown. The consequences only became really apparent in the mid-1960s.

It all started with the introduction of DDT, as the new miracle weapon of mosquito fighters in the post-World War Two era. The mosquitoes managed to survive, and those who survived were the fittest, producing offspring that were even fitter, and whose offspring in turn would be even more resistant to the insecticide. On the other hand, the mosquitoes' natural predators were destroyed, leaving the mosquitoes to multiply and sting.

There are two main groups of mosquitoes in this country — the anopheles, which carry malaria and are so rare now that they no longer pose any danger — and the culicine group, which visit us nightly and sting. The anopheles were mainly controlled back in the days of the British Mandate, when their breeding grounds were sprayed with Paris green dust, which was a very specific killer, attacking the anopheles almost exclusively, because their larvae lie in water in an almost horizontal position and feed on whatever the wind brings to the surface. The culicine, however, are crafttier adversaries. They send out a schnorkel to supply them with air from the surface of the water, but spend the day in a vertical position, head down, feeding on what they find in the water. Another weapon which was used at the time was solar oil, which was spread on the water and hurt the culicine, too, as it cut off their air supply, but was not all-destructive to other aquatic life.

Then came the DDT craze.

"This was the most up-to-date pesticide," said Prof. Mendelsohn, "and we Jews had just recently won our independence and were brilliant and modern, and so of course we took to DDT with relish." A few people had the foresight to warn against the dangers even in those early days, but their words went unheeded. One of them was the malaria expert, Prof. Meir of the Hebrew University, who had experience in spraying malaria swamps with DDT for the British Army in India and Burma. He saw that every form of life in the swamps was annihilated, but that this did not prevent adult mosquitoes from returning later and laying new eggs. The experts had a few blissful, mosquito-free weeks, and then they started coming in wave after wave, more numerous than ever.

THIS IS PRECISELY what happened here. The vexed health officials kept on spraying, but they never got on top of the situation. Some mosquitoes were always less sensitive than others and survived, leaving their offspring with superior mechanisms by which they either break down, excrete, or metabolize the poisons more efficiently. Through the process of the survival of the fittest, these mechanisms kept improving from generation to generation, and Prof. Mendelsohn points out that once a mosquito is immune to one pesticide, it is quite able to cope with others. This is true of many species, with high reproduction rates. A female mosquito can lay as many as 200 to 300 eggs in a lifetime.

To make matters worse, he adds, *the science of pesticides* has advanced by leaps and bounds since the late 1940s, and there are now hundreds of compounds on the market, with at least a dozen new ones appearing annually. Our officials always resort to the most up-to-date and most potent types every time public hysteria reaches a new peak, despite the fact that the Ministry of Health is officially off DDT and has reverted to solar oil. This only tends to reinforce mosquito resistance.

With their natural enemies extinct, the mosquitoes can live it up without fear of being swallowed up. The culicine larvae relish pollution, whereas the wasps, beetles, tadpoles, fish and all the other creatures one would naturally find in a pond perish in polluted water. The cunning culicine mosquitoes actually feed on the organic matter in raw sewage. Industrial sewage such as that which flows through the Yarkon is not ideal, but these insects are adaptable. "What larva-eating fish in its senses would even want to make the Yarkon its home after one whiff of its stink?" asks Prof. Mendelsohn.

Thus it is man, that thin-skinned creature who suffers most from mosquito stings, who, by his own folly, has helped the pest to multiply. Our Dan Region mosquito develops in such places as our polluted Yarkon and its equally polluted tributaries, or in new rain puddles. These are sprayed by industrious health officials early in spring, which usually ensures that if none of the mosquitoes' natural enemies will be able to inhabit them, the mosquitoes will.

ANOTHER REASON for the increasing number of mosquitoes, is the simple fact that the population of this country is growing, and more people produce not only more sewage but also more rubbish. Thousands of mosquitoes spawned in a discarded soft-drink bottle can make the life of a whole neighbourhood miserable. The mosquito larvae don't need a great deal of water: a small puddle created by a dripping backyard faucet or the dregs of water in an empty can will do; before anyone knows anything about it, mosquitoes are breeding there.

A little more tidiness and watchfulness around the house will go a long way towards helping alleviate the problem, locally at least.

But worse still, according to Prof. Mendelsohn, "what our health officials do to control the plague is often so stupid that the mind boggles. Right outside of the vehicle licensing office in Holon we had a rain-pond full of wasps, and tadpoles and dragonflies and, as a result, no mosquito larvae. What did they go ahead and do? They sprayed the pond over-zealously with insecticides. At Ein Avdat in the Negev we introduced fish to keep the mosquito population down, and it worked wonderfully until someone sprayed insecticide and did away with them all. Now if the mosquitoes are to be controlled, the fish will have to be re-introduced."

Often the problem is that the health officials "are simply not well-trained and prefer not to work too hard," the professor complained. These men are simply told to spray so they go out with their pesticide and spray it extensively over large expanses of water instead of looking for the larvae and spraying only where they are found.

"It appears to be impossible for the Ministry of Health to train its personnel to recognize mosquito larvae and to know where to look for them. It's much easier to take a container and spray open places and go home, probably leaving the larvae thriving in a shaded puddle among the weeds."

A LESSER evil, in Prof. Mendelsohn's opinion, is to use oil on the water surface in actual mosquito breeding grounds. This should be done at ten-day intervals to prevent new generations from being hatched.

"But most important is the realization that as long as pollution lasts there will be pests. The water has to be cleaned, and the natural enemies of the mosquito have to be re-introduced."

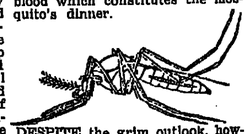
Meanwhile, what can we ourselves do to prevent being bitten? Prof. Mendelsohn himself prefers not to use household pesticides and recommends insect repellents.

"The mosquitoes are put off by the odour. They will hover around and buzz, but they won't bit, this is the one effective preventive."

Why do mosquitoes bite?

"Without their meal of blood they can't lay eggs. It's only the females that sting and most of the household intruders are females. The males often don't feed at all, or else they sip plant nectar. They are strict and harmless vegetarians."

Prof. Mendelsohn confirms that mosquitoes indeed have preferences: they may be attracted to some individuals rather than others. A whole group of people may be seated in a room and only some of them will be bitten. The swelling and itch results from an injection of the mosquito's saliva into the skin. This immediately causes a concentration of blood in the area as the body's defence measure against the *foreign material*, and it is this blood which constitutes the mosquito's dinner.



DESPITE the grim outlook, however, mosquito-haters should not be daunted and should continue with their anti-mosquito warfare. According to Prof. Mendelsohn, and contrary to many a popular conviction, the odds are high on man defeating a mosquito in personal combat.

"It's all a matter of skill. My wife is awfully good at it and with reason — she's one of those people mosquitoes love." You just have to develop the proper tactics. The average mosquito resting on the wall will sense an approaching hand because of the heat it generates and because of the changing air pressure around it. But the pest is a very poor flier and sooner or later a patient and persistent hunter will triumph and plaster him to the wall."

Remember — each mosquito who escapes full of blood will only bring new ones into the world. Even a conservationist like Prof. Mendelsohn has little feeling for them. "Their only function seems to be to constitute food for other beings, but the latter have alternative food supplies. I wish the mosquitoes the worst of everything. This is the one creature I wouldn't care to include in any nature conservation plan."

هكذا من الأصل

Hillel: '...Go and learn it'

"And you shall tell . . ." (Exodus 13:8). Picture constructed from used matches by Yitshak Roth of Kfar Saba.

SOMETIMES in the 1950s somebody coined the phrase *"Israel Hashni'a* ("the Second Israel") to indicate the Jews of the *ma'barot* and the urban "disadvantaged" neighbourhoods, mainly from the Arabic-speaking countries, who were ill equipped materially, professionally, and psychologically to compete with the established Jews of the "First Israel."

But there was a "Second Israel" here long before the mass *aliyot* from the Arab lands. These are the Jewishly deprived children raised on that Zionist education which teaches that before the Bilu *aliya* of 90 years ago, the Jews created or did nothing worth learning or applying since the Prophets spoke more than 25 centuries ago, except for Bar-Kochba's last stand at Betar and the last stand at Masada. Even the Prophets are studied selectively, for the "secular"-nationalist aspects of their message, on the one hand, and the "universalist" aspects on the other. That the same Prophets who spoke of world brotherhood and social justice and the return of the Jews to their homeland also spoke of the Temple service and the Sabbath is ignored.

THE JEWISH education thus designed consists mainly of "wise" sayings, which happen to have been uttered or written in Hebrew, selected in terms of 19th- and 20th-century liberal-Socialist-Zionist criteria. More recently this educational curriculum has also come to include some of the "wise" sayings of the Talmudic Sages, included less for their intrinsic value as a vital part of the Jewish heritage than for their so-called universalist value and their value as the Jewish equivalent of the wise sayings of other cultures.

Out went about 150 generations of Jewish creativity, growth, development, change, variety, continuity.

As a result we are well into our third generation or more of people who think that Jewish creativity begins with them; that Jewish history — certainly in Eretz Yisrael — begins with them; that their fathers were "the Founders" and they themselves are "the Sons," that our forebears asked no questions worth asking and offered no answers worth giving. This is also the main reason that so many of our young people, with this large gap in their knowledge of Jewish history and creativity generally and in Eretz Yisrael particularly, have come to question our right to a sovereign life in this country at all. (This questioning of our youth occupies so much of "Shidemot" and "Lish Loharnim," discussed in these pages on April 24 and May 24, and is the subject of a 30-page symposium on "Israeli Youth and their Zionist Education" in Issue 21-22 of "Dispersion and Unity," Jerusalem, World Zionist Organization's Organization and Information Department.)

About 15 years ago, it dawned on lay educationalists that as the result of these policies children were now utterly ignorant of their heritage and even of the nature of the link between modern and ancient Israel. They came up with a "Jewish Consciousness" programme — that is: a curriculum aimed at teaching the children in the non-religious schools *about* the observances their ancestors used to restore the health of an undefined, undernourished person by reading him stories and showing him films about the eating habits of well-fed, healthy people.

TO BE SURE, not every word in the Jewish primary sources is worth teaching today, certainly not as canon law. But there is enough worth teaching and teachable so as to give every Jewish child growing up in Israel firm roots in Jewish wisdom and law, in the Jewish world view — and a revolutionary world view it still is after about 150 generations of development since our Patriarch Abraham carried it into the world and the Chaldean King Nimrod tried to cremate him alive for it.

One need not start with the Talmudic discussion of how the courts are to deal with the case when an ox gores a cow and a dead embryo is found beside the cow, or of the three ways in which a man "acquires" a wife. One may start, as the author of the book under review does, by studying "The Jewish Year."

TIME AND ITS PASSAGE, as Judaism conceived it long before Einstein, are not a universally absolute, empirical, objective fact of nature existing outside of Man. Judaism is not even concerned with any logical-mathematical division of time, as are the advocates of a "World Calendar." To Judaism, as Rabbi Piron emphasizes, time and the calendar are "a means of teaching the Jew a better understanding of the *specific cultural and moral values* that characterize the Jewish people." Accordingly, as far as Man is concerned, there is no "cosmic clock" arbitrarily fixing years, months, dates beyond him, with nothing left for him but to record the schedule imposed on him by the cosmos. God tells Man to determine the beginning of the months, and, accordingly, the dates that are to matter to him, as well as the leap years which in Judaism coordinate the Jewish lunar calendar of about 354 days with the solar-seasonal cycle of about 365 days. The task is assigned to the Great Sanhedrin in Eretz Yisrael and where time is concerned "cosmic reality is not the product of some situation in nature, but is established by the legal determination of the Great Sanhedrin."

(It is interesting to note that in the time of the Babylonian Talmud, when the opinions of the Babylonian Sages usually prevailed over those of Eretz Yisrael, in the matter of fixing the calendar the hegemony remained — though not always unchallenged — in the hands of the Eretz Yisrael sages. This matter, Rabbi Piron notes, was the subject of a bitter dispute as recently as 10 centuries ago, with no lesser a figure than Rabbi Saadya Gaon leading the Babylonians against the Eretz Yisrael Sages led by Rabbi Aharon ben Meir.)

In "Besha'aray Ha'agada" Rabbi Piron elaborates 26 aspects of Jewish life — some of the festivals, educational philosophy and practice, home life, leadership, public service, the legal system, the concept of "miracle," peace, etc. — by surveying and synthesizing the Jewish primary sources and often comparing the views of historical Judaism with other views.

In the chapter on "The Reasons for the Commandments," Rabbi Piron brings the discussion in Midrash Tanhuma, Shmini, 7, on the commandment concerning which animals may and which may not be eaten (Leviticus 11). We are told: "God's word has stood the test" (Psalm 18:31; II Samuel 22:31). Rav comments: The *mitzvot* (commandments) were given solely in order to train people. For what does it matter to the Blessed Holy One whether we slaughter an animal from the throat or from the nape? Or what does He care about the "impurity" or the "purity" of the animals we eat? It is clear, then, that the *mitzvot* were given solely for the purpose of training people.

BESHA'ARAY HA'AGADA בשערי האגדה (Gateways of the Legends of the Sages) by Mordechai Piron. Tel Aviv, Don. 205 pp.

Moshe Kohn

Whoever thinks that 20th-century humanity is beyond the need of such primitive training and self-disciplinary measures had better have another look around.

The book concludes with a chapter on "The Quality of Peace," where we are given the discussion in Midrash Tanhuma, Mishpatim, 2, on the commandment in Exodus 23:5: "When you see the ass of someone who hates you lying helpless under its load, however unwilling you may be to help you must give him a hand with it." The Midrash tells us:

"RABBI ALEXANDRI SAYS: Two ass-drivers who hate each other are walking in the road, and the ass of one of them collapses under its load. The other one, seeing this, says to himself: 'Isn't it written: '...you must give him a hand...?' So he goes over and starts helping him. In the process, he says to him: 'Lower it a bit here, raise it a bit there,' and by the time they are finished they have made peace with each other. Then the other one says to himself: 'I would never imagine that he was my enemy. See how he took pity on me when he saw me and my ass in trouble.' Before you know it, the two of them go into a wayside inn and have a bite and a drink together and are fast friends."

This is the second such book by Rabbi Piron, Chief Chaplain to the Israel Defence Forces. His previous book, "Bintivay Agadot Hazal" בנתיבי אגדות חז"ל (The Legends of the Sages), deals with such subjects as Creation, the Integrity of the Universe, Proselytes, Why the Jewish People is Hated, Equality Before the Law, Evil, Property, Prayer, Heroism, War.

One of the things that becomes clear from the Jewish primary sources, even through such secondary aids as Rabbi Piron's books, is that in Judaism — as Chaim Nahman Bialik emphasized in his famous essay on the subject — there is no hard-and-fast dichotomy between *Halacha* (law) and *Aggada* (legend or folklore). In the discussions of the two by the Sages, from the Talmud on, there is a free interplay and a deliberate — though seemingly careless — overlapping, indicating that we are to consider law in terms of the vagaries of life and that we are to allow lifelore to illuminate the law.

THREE TECHNICAL criticisms of Rabbi Piron's books: they are written in a highly readable style and are nicely produced, but:

- the need to turn to the back of the book to check source references hinders somewhat — these references are such that they could easily be incorporated into the body of the text or placed at the bottom of each page;
- inaccuracies: the source of the "verse 'God's word had stood the test,'" for example, is given as Psalm 3 when it is actually Psalm 18:31 and II Samuel 22:31;
- vagueness: the sources of the story on the two ass-drivers, for example, include a reference to Midrash Rabba Exodus 30, but we are not told which of that chapter's 24 sections to check.

Be that as it may, the Talmudic Sage *Hillel, in his famous* — usually misquoted — effort to teach that heathen "the whole Tora in one principle," said: "Don't do to others what is hateful to you — this is the whole Tora. The rest is elaboration — go and learn it."

Weighty but small

SMALL CHANGES: A New Novel by Marge Piercy. N.Y., Doubleday. 562pp. $8.95.

Dora Sowden

A CRITIC HAS described Marge Piercy's first novel as "a frightening, marvellous book." Reading her second, one wonders where has all the "marvel" gone, although the size (562 pp.) and the weight (700 gms) remain "frightening."

The canvas is crowded with young people who smoke "grass," live in "communes" of mixed sexes or "gay women," try each other out for love and other needs. Believe it or not, some of them even have time to study and become college teachers and other-type professionals. It is all so confusing that only two women *emerge* with any recognisable character.

Heroine No.1 is a computer mathematician when she is not in bed with someone — all details supplied. She even completes her Ph.D. thesis during pregnancy — but don't let your expectancy for her run high. After being shared by two lovers at the same time, and sleeping around a bit besides, she (surprise-surprise) gets "scared of falling into a mire of being used, abused, handled, disregarded, degraded." So she marries her boss, a precise middle-classer, who gives her two children — all details supplied — and carried himself off to another bed. Possibly another book?

THIS HEROINE No. 1 is a Jewess. Not that it shows much, except that her name is Miriam Berg and that she throws in a Yiddish word — about four or five in the 562 pages — like "nu" and "mishpocheh" (thus) and, of course "shikseas."

Beth, who is Heroine No.2, is No. 1's friend. She has escaped from her family into marriage. Finding this unsatisfactory, she nibbles at other men here and there — all details given — and finally settles for lesbian love. Since her role is rather passive, a little action is stirred up by whisking away her woman lover (who had two children — both boys — by a former male husband) to jail. The reason seems to be that a grand jury wants her to testify against her husband (which she won't do) and to investigate her (which she can't prevent). Beth plans escape again — this time with her lover and the two children.

The pages are thickly strewn with all the expletives deleted by President Nixon. Physical circumstances of intercourse are carefully included on all possible occasions — which are many. The characters, even the intellectual grass-smokers, contribute nothing to solving the problems they create, which is probably the most noteworthy achievement in the book. There are dark hints about the Legal System, anti-missile missiles, drugs — but they are confined to such remarks as:

"The F.B.I. can't force you to talk, the police can't, though they try. But a grand jury can send you to jail if you don't answer their questions." That settles the Legal System.

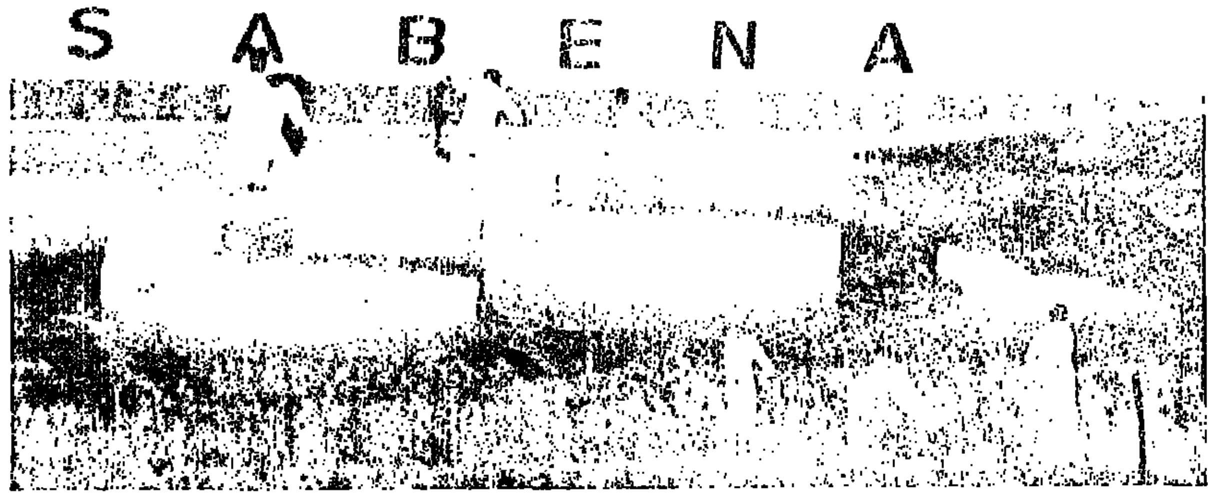
"I quit because I didn't want to hire my brain to the military." That completes the reflections on missiles.

And about drugs: "What's the fuss with a little grass?"

THERE IS a little more about the women's communes and how they run themselves — how they hold "gay women" demonstrations for women's rights, how they tour the country in theatre groups, making up their own plays and performing in barns or fields. If there had been more about them, the book might have been more interesting. But the writer prefers to spend her pages on how Heroine No.1 takes to baking bread with one of her lovers as partner instead of continuing with her psychiatrist (no details given).

It's all such very "small change" — a better title surely in this case than "Small Changes."

The pirates of our day



Israeli security forces break into the hijacked Sabena jet at Lod Airport, May 1972. (Rubinger)

SKYJACK — THE STORY OF AIR PIRACY by David Phillips. London, Harrap, 288 pp. £3.75.

THE SKY PIRATES, by James A. Arey. N.Y., Scribner, 360pp. $7.95.

Arnold Sherman

DAVID PHILLIPS is an ex-British paratrooper officer and current television documentary producer who first became absorbed in the history and consequences of skyjacking when he covered the multiple destruction of civilian airliners at Zarqa in Jordan. His book is a solid contribution to the understanding of an ugly phenomenon that has plagued the air industry since the first hijacking of an aircraft occurred at a jungle strip in Peru, in 1931.

The book deals with the entire spectrum of skyjackings — from the political refugee fleeing from Eastern Europe to the criminally motivated parajacker. He points out several clear categories of illegal interference with civil airliners: the rash of post-World War II flights to West Germany and Turkey; the "Cuba libra" interlude when dozens of American airliners were skyjacked to Havana; the terror attacks against Israeli air transportation, with a special venom reserved for El Al; the epoch of simple banditry whereby planes and passengers were held for ransom.

The author writes comprehensively and lucidly, covering his subject well. If there is any tangible criticism to be made, it is the total lack of drama evolving from the events reported. The Lod Massacre is explained, but the horror is missing. The attacks against El Al are detailed, but the descriptions are skeletal. The significance of a programmed terrorism aimed at strangling a nation, and supported and encouraged by sovereign powers, is barely discernible.

Philip dwells on the apathy of most governments and airlines until the situation became untenable. In March, 1968, for example, Eastern Airlines instructed its flight crews: "Going on past experience, it is much more prudent to submit to a gunman's demands than to attempt action which may well jeopardize the lives of all on board."

The governments were even more *remiss*. Legislative attempts to enact meaningful international laws against skyjacking were few and far between. Conferences were convened with admirable frequency, but tangible results were alarmingly lacking. If there was a single exception, it was Israel.

Quoting a conversation between terrorist chief Dr. George Habash and Italian columnist Oriana Fallaci in "Life Magazine," the Arab insisted that his policy was a "smart" one. In conclusion, he asked her: "Would you really want to fly El Al?"

Phillips answers the question himself. "In the four years since it started, how badly had it (the terror) damaged El Al?" he asks. And he replies: "There is no doubt that it has cost a considerable amount to provide rigorous security measures. But since 1968 the airline has expanded at an impressive rate. In 1967-68 its annual turnover was $52 million, in 1972-73 $135 million. And in 1973 it had the highest load factor of any airline on the North Atlantic — 69 per cent."

The author's conclusions thus are that stringent security measures do indeed pay. He concludes his book with a chapter entitled "Prevention and Cure," wherein he lists the more recent steps taken to counter air terrorism, particularly in the United States. "An ounce of prevention was worth a pound of cure. It had taken a ton," he states.

RECENT FIGURES from the International Air Transport Association indicate that there is hope for the industry and public, now that governments and airlines are at last doing something solid against the menace of illegal interference with civil airliners. In 1969, there were 86 attempts made against the world airlines, and 73 were successful. In 1973 these figures dropped to 17 attempts and 11 successes.

While David Phillips provides a detailed analysis of the antecedants of modern skyjacking, James A. Arey begins his study of the subject with a dramatic account of the multiple Middle East skyjacking events of September 6, 1970.

Summarizing the events of the day, Arey *perorates*: "Suddenly, the time of innocence was over and the laughter stopped. We had a new brand of hijacker on our hands: not a homesick Cuban or a cry-baby with a popgun and an aerosol can, but a cool professional who knew his airplanes and his weapons. We had a new kind of hijacking to cope with: not an individual or family effort but a slick operation carried out by a group with a cause, an organized unit with ground support whose objective was to propagandize, terrorize and engage in international blackmail at the expense of helpless hostages under the threat of death."

Arey's book is thoroughly readable, but he too seems to miss the most vital point of the exercise. While acknowledging the "professionalism" of the Arab terrorists, he doesn't truly differentiate between aerial terrorism predicated on limited personal goals and the Palestinian effort to strangle an entire country. He points out Castro's eventual discomfiture with the lunatic fringe of criminals interfering with American air operations, but he is oblivious to the official sanction provided for Arab hijackers by sovereign governments. When El Al was attacked in December, 1968, in Greece and an innocent passenger killed, a leading Beirut newspaper hailed the event by editorializing, "We bless the hands of those heroes." The author does not explain the anomaly of governments providing terrorists with safe havens, of Algeria incarcerating El Al crew members for 38 days, of Syria imprisoning innocent Israeli passengers on TWA, of Lybia and Kuwait providing funds so that a group of madmen could blow a Swissair transport out of the skies.

Arey dwells on the safeguards and precautions that the airline community finally, and with great reluctance, adopted, but the pioneering efforts of El Al are virtually disregarded. The brutal, murderous attacks against the Israel national carrier and the lonely stance of the one airline with the guts and determination to resist aerial terrorism are glossed over.

"The Sky Pirates" is a worthwhile *and significant compendium of* air terror events for those whose lives have not been affected by the deadly threats of grenade-carrying fanatics. It is a lucid document without the vaguest understanding of the genocidal implications of the Arab challenge. It is a good book, but with only a limited interest for Israel, since it skirts the basic political issues. Perhaps one cogent reason for the de-emphasis of the Middle East is the fact that Mr. Arey, as manager of technical publicity for Pan American, is hobbled by a much narrower prospective than that needed for a book dealing with all the ramifications of international air terrorism.

Charles the not so great

DE GAULLE by Brian Crozier, London, Eyre Methuen, 2 volumes, 726pp. £13.

Susan Hattis Rolef

THOUGH DE GAULLE was unique, he was also part of a phenomenon, that of individual men who leave a strong mark on history and whose deeds continue to affect events long after their retirement or death. Even if the Gaullist term in government is coming to an end in France today, many of the General's acts, dating back to the years when he was President of France, will continue to affect France's position and policies in the future. We must study de Gaulle as a French phenomenon to understand the France which permitted his rise to power; as a universal phenomenon, we must study de Gaulle as a case study, another individual who left a distinctive mark on the international system, and who may give us some further insights into how this system functions.

Crozier's book is not original, though at the time of its writing no other study of de Gaulle's entire life had appeared. The book is a synthesis of many previous works on de Gaulle, by de Gaulle, or concerning de Gaulle. Crozier did not have access to any previously unpublished material; he also never met the General, which he believes is not a negative factor, since "personal acquaintance, and exposure to the force of his personality, might have interfered with my purpose, which was to treat him as a figure in history."

The advantage of Crozier's book is that it tries to give all angles on the controversial episodes, of which de Gaulle's life and career are full, because of the General's habit of creating myths. The four great myths which de Gaulle created (there were many lesser myths) were: 1. De Gaulle saved the honour of France, and also France herself; indeed France and de Gaulle *were essentially synonymous;* 2. The Vichy Government was illegal because Pétain signed an armistice with the Nazis, capitulating instead of fighting on, giving away more than half the national territory and therefore collaborating with the enemy; 3. The appeal of June 18, 1940, conferred "legitimacy" upon de Gaulle; thereafter, he remained the custodian and guardian of national legitimacy, even when out of office, indeed, he "incarnated legitimacy"; 4. It was de Gaulle who restored the French Republic and France's greatness.

Crozier's book gives us a clear and very readable account of de Gaulle the soldier, the writer, the politician and the statesman, but very little about de Gaulle the man, except for a few insights such as the General's great devotion to his retarded daughter, Anne. Perhaps only de Gaulle's wife, Yvonne, could fill us in on that aspect of de Gaulle's life, and she is unlikely to do so.

De Gaulle's career is fascinating, both the war years, with their frustrations and achievements (from de Gaulle's point of view) and the years from 1958 until 1969, which saw de Gaulle carrying out a very active policy which was to have restored France to her "rightful" greatness. However, Crozier concludes, and it is difficult to disagree, "The fame of de Gaulle outstrips his achievements. Those most *susceptible to the charisma of his* name find this impossible to concede; but the facts speak for themselves. As a soldier, he displayed courage and tactical skill, but was denied a chance to make a bid for strategic greatness. As a writer, his stature stands far higher; but as an orator, his words, for all his diligence, were flawed by absurdities of thought and style. As a statesman, his career was made in two distinct and widely separated phases. During the first, the moral and symbolic grandeur of the man and of his initial gesture was undeniable; but his influence on world events was negligible and on domestic ones limited. During the second phase, he desplayed, in an extreme degree amounting to genius, the skills and dissimulative wiles of a master of political power. His actual achievements were also considerable, but relatively disappointing — not least to himself — if measured by the scale of his grandiose ambitions; and, in the foreign sphere especially, largely negative. In one sphere, however, he stood supreme, or at all events among the greatest of his time: as a performer. His sense of theatre, his timing, his oratory of dominance and authority, were incomparable. He was a peerless showman and myth-maker. For all those things, and for his towering persona, inflexible will and intransigent character, his impact on the contemporary scene was overwhelming."

Since Crozier's book is not concerned exclusively with foreign policy, many topics in that sphere are hardly mentioned, for example, de Gaulle's Middle Eastern policy. Perhaps this is not a shortcoming, since once one realizes that all of de Gaulle's policy was conducted with the aim of achieving one goal — the restoration of France to a position of influence and prestige — and that the means were those of "realpolitik" in its most cynical form, without any place for sentiments or emotions, then his Middle Eastern policy, and many other specific policies, fall into place. Such speculations as to whether de Gaulle had suddenly become an anti-Semite or whether he would have done exactly what Israel did, had he been in her place, become pointless.

CROZIER'S BOOK is worth reading if one is curious to know something about de Gaulle but is not inclined to read all of the General's own writings or masses of books dealing with particular episodes or periods of his life. It is also recommended to students as a reference book. Experts on de Gaulle will find *nothing new in the book*, with the exception perhaps of some interesting speculations at the end about what would have happened if de Gaulle had remained in power in 1946, returned to power in 1955, retired in 1965, or died at various dates before his actual death in 1970. One of these days, I hope, another book will be written about de Gaulle by an objective author with access to the General's papers. One can only hope that these papers will be accessible to non-Gaullist researchers.

Dr. Rolef is Lecturer at the Hebrew University's International Relations Department.

هكذا من الأصل

What was Jesus?

Scourging of Jesus. From "Devote Meditation", Venice 1487.

REVOLUTION IN JUDAEA: Jesus and the Jewish Resistance by Hyam Maccoby. London, Orbach and Chambers. 320 pp. £2.70.

Matthew Nesvisky

OXFORD UNIVERSITY'S Hyam Maccoby here makes a firm contribution to the de-Christianising of Jesus of Nazareth. Early on, he acknowledges the debt of his thesis to the late scholars Paul Winter, author of "On the Trial of Jesus," and S.G.F. Brandon, who wrote "Jesus and the Zealots" and "The Trial of Jesus of Nazareth." These men, along with Israel's Justice Haim Cohn ("The Trial and Death of Jesus"), have only in the past decade advanced the cold light of critical analysis which Yosef Klausner and George Foot Moore ignited more than a generation ago. Maccoby now gives us a crystallization of modern Christology, in a clearly reasoned manner for the layman, and offers some creative speculations of his own which are worthy of attention.

Maccoby holds that, contrary to the Gospel versions, Jesus was primarily a political leader who was exhorting his countrymen to overthrow Roman rule. He was therefore put to death by the Romans for his subversiveness, and not by the Jews for blasphemy. It was Rome that Jesus opposed, and not only were the Pharisees not his enemy, but Jesus was most probably a Pharisee himself.

FROM THE FIRST chapter, Maccoby meets head on one of the central facts of the Gospels which contradicts his views. "There is no indication in the New Testament of any conflict between Jewish religion and Roman power. In fact the whole issue of Roman power is played down to such an extent that there is hardly a hint of *any* opposition to Rome."

Maccoby, then, is struck by an omission. It is a hole in history which probably doesn't concern a pious Christian Bible-reader today. But Maccoby, a grandson of the Kamenitzer Maggid, notes that there are certain advantages in being Jewish when attempting to understand the Gospels. Certainly one of them is an appreciation of the political climate in Eretz Yisrael before the destruction of the Second Temple. And it is not difficult for us to accept Maccoby's assertion that no popular figure 2,000 years ago could have achieved the following ascribed to Jesus without having been seen as an opponent of the common evil, Rome. The Romans were the rapacious and pagan defilers of the land. Revolt had broken out repeatedly in the generations immediately before Jesus. Rabbis were preaching the moral imperative of political independence, Religious zealots were taking up assassination and guerrilla warfare. Prophetic rabble-rousers were appearing from Northern Galilee to the Southern deserts, proclaiming that the Day of Judgement was at hand. A war of ideology was coming to a head. A Hasmonean-like fervour was gripping the people. And counter-attacks and crucifixions were *becoming common*.

And along comes Jesus, out of the hills of notoriously rebellious Galilee. He gathers about him a hard core of 12 lieutenants, at least five of whom are Zealots. He becomes a popular leader. He undergoes a coronation as "King of the Jews," which is later to be mystically recorded as his Transfiguration. He marches on Jerusalem and is hailed as its liberator in a Triumphal Entry. He lays claim to the Temple area, distributes swords to his followers, and whips up expectations of Divine assistance in the imminent battle with the enemy. But then he is seized by the authorities, and found guilty of sedition, and executed, Roman-style, with his crime written on his cross.

Many Jews can come to grips with Jesus in this perspective of rebellion. But there is still that nagging question: Why are the Gospels, granting their own contradictions, at such variance with a political interpretation of the career of Jesus? Maccoby's reply is that the Gospels simply report everything all wrong. And for good reason.

The Gospels were written in the generations following Jesus' death. The political character of his movement was now academic, since the Jewish rebellion had ended in a long, bloody, and spectacularly unsuccessful war. Rome now stood unchallenged as a political power. The messianic message of the Jews was accordingly transformed from a call to arms into a mystical song of solace. With the shattering of Jewish nationhood, the spiritual descendants of Jesus carried the message abroad. The Gospels were composed in *Greek* and addressed to the oppressed Gentiles throughout the Empire. Paul and the Gospel authors sought to bolster the *spirits* of slaves and *serfs*. Jesus, quite simply, was de-politicized while he was deified.

But this hardly explains some of the vast puzzles that remain in the New Testament. How is it that the Jews, whom Jesus strove to save, end up the villains in the Gospels? How could it be, Maccoby asks, that Jesus rides into Jerusalem to the cheers of the Jewish masses, and just one week later is sentenced to death by that same mass of Jews in preference to the bandit Barabbas?

MACCOBY believes that the Jews bore the blame as a result of the division between the followers of Jesus which occurred after his death. The so-called "Jewish-Christians," who were led by James and later became known as the Ebionites, were libelled in the Gospels by the more dominant group of "Gentile-Christians," who were eventually to consume and become the very Roman authority which Jesus had once challenged. The Gentile wing helped nudge its competing sect into obscurity: as it was no longer politic to attack Rome, it was now quite practical to attack the Jews.

The whole Barabbas incident, Maccoby vigourously proposes, was fabricated out of twisted facts. There was no "bandit" (a common epithet for rebel) in the prison with Jesus. The Jesus Barabbas of the Gospel was none other than *Jesus Son-of-the-Father* ("*bar*"=son; "abba"=father) himself. Create a cell-mate with a similar name, however, and add a "tradition" of granting a pardon on the whim of the crowd (there is no evidence for this practice elsewhere in Roman annals), and you have a dramatic if rather simple-minded libel against the Jews.

Novel as this theory is, Brandon and Winter took "an encouraging interest" when it was first propounded. By arguing the political aspects of the period's messianism, and especially that found in such terms as "King of the Jews," "Day of the Lord," "Son of Man," "Son of God," and even "Messiah," Maccoby makes his theory quite plausible.

Maccoby also has a considerable gift for making his arguments compact and readable. He can even conjure an apt metaphor when needed. For example: "Thus the situation of the Roman occupation of Palestine was rather like that in China in the 19th century, at the period of the infiltration of the Western powers who regarded themselves as representatives of the world's most advanced civilization, while the Chinese regarded them as uncouth Johnny-come-latelies." Or when discussing distortion in the Gospels, he asserts that we see "the absurd result that the Pharisees are several times bracketed with the Herodians in plotting against Jesus! (This is like bracketing the Gaullists and the Petainists together as companions-in-arms in war-time France.)"

With such swift writing, trim history and inventive theorizing, this popular study should find an appreciative audience.

THE MACCABEES
Moshe Pearlman

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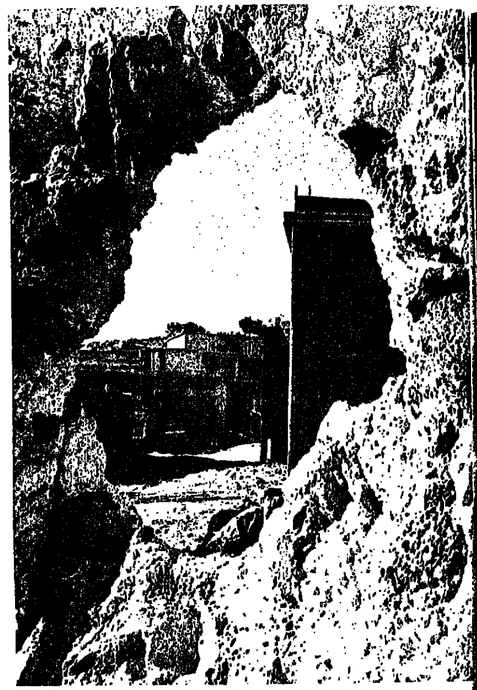
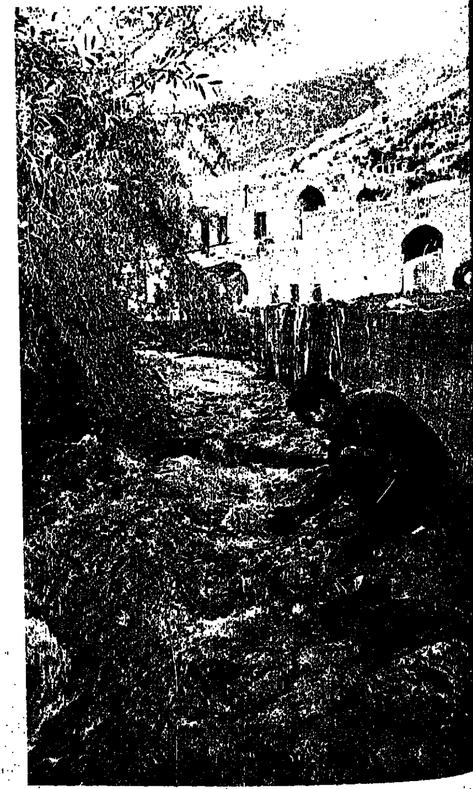
Sitting in the sun without helmets and flak-jackets for the first time in nearly eight months.





(Above) A wall damaged by a shell in Maarat Beit Jann. (Below) by Hermon stream which runs through Beit Jann waters most of the Bulge.

ALL QUIET ON THE NORTHERN FRONT

The cease-fire on the Syrian front came into effect with the signing of the disengagement agreement last Friday. At the beginning of this week, reporter HIRSH GOODMAN and photographer MIKE GOLDBERG visited the Bulge.

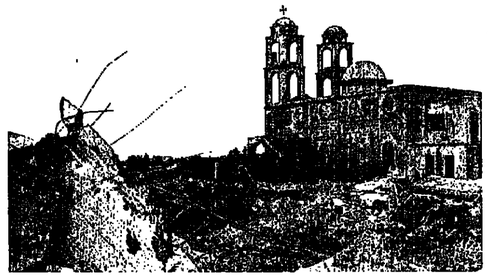
IT WAS the fourth day of the cease-fire along the northern front. The scene was pastoral. Hills in the area were studded with soldiers basking in the hot sun. Others were milling around the positions, making the initial preparations for the pullback expected to begin next week. The men were happy. They were relaxed. For many of them, it was the first time in over three months that they had been able to walk around without cumbersome flack-jackets and helmets. The first time in many months that they could spend the day in the sun instead of in dank underground bunkers. The short but costly war of attrition along the Syrian front which had claimed the lives of 56 men, and left many more maimed and injured, seemed to be over.

The area which undoubtedly got the worst of the daily bombardments was Tel Antar, in the south-eastern corner of the Bulge taken during the October war. More than 10,000 shells are estimated to have fallen on this position. Over the past few weeks, each new day brought with it over 200 shells from Syrian guns and tanks deployed at Kfar Shams below and Tel Harra, several kilometres distant. The place is a shambles. Hardly a building remains unscarred. Syrian-built bunkers have collapsed; trenches joining the bunkers have caved in. A hut brought up to the position looks like a pile of firewood. In one of the underground bunkers, the roof was punctured by a shell which never exploded; three men were asleep there at the time. Shelling on the position was so intense, said one of the soldiers who had spent over two months there, that they could only attend to the calls of nature at night. They simply couldn't take a chance and spend a few minutes in the open during the day.

The Syrians' destruction, however, was not limited to Israeli positions; they also systematically destroyed the towns and villages to which the 100,000 inhabitants they intend sending back to the war-ravaged area will have to return. Kuneitra — once the main regional centre on the Golan Heights — is almost totally demolished. Among the debris of what was once a thriving town only a church stands intact. All around lies rubble — rubble accumulated during two wars and seven years of neglect. Before families can be brought back, the town is going to have to be razed to the ground. Roads ploughed up and re-laid. Electricity and water systems reconstructed. All that remains of Kuneitra as the Syrians remember it from 1967 is the name.

The entire Bulge area is disfigured by untended fields, fire-ravaged landscapes and parched orchards. The small hamlets which housed farming communities — Jaba, Mashara, Maarat Beit Jann, Harfa and Hallas — are deserted and decaying. The few buildings taken over by the army for various tasks are habitable; the rest will all have to be re-built. Time and neglect have caused walls to cave in; shells have broken windows and punctured roofs. The carcases of livestock rot within smelling distance. The villagers are coming back to very little. Fields ploughed for generations lie fallow and the animals — both a visible sign of their wealth and the major source of their income — lie dead. The price of war has been extracted from all.

THE ONLY SOUNDS to disturb the cease-fire on Monday were the muffled explosions of the military installations being blown up by Israeli forces before the withdrawal. The Israel Defence Forces invested heavily in protecting soldiers stationed in the Bulge. Bunkers were built and living quarters improved. What can be removed will be removed; what can't, will be blown up. Several positions in the disengagement area will be handed over to the United Nations troops when they take up their positions after the disengagement of forces has been completed. The Syrians will inherit very little from the Israelis.



The Coptic Church in Kuneitra, one of the few buildings left undamaged. (Left) Soldiers at Tel Antar in semi-collapsed bunker. (Below) Sisters from Tarangiye — among the few who did not flee during the war.

Nobody we spoke to during our visit was sorry to be leaving. A lot of the soldiers had nothing but unpleasant memories. Many of their friends had been killed or wounded. They had spent many a cold night out in the open, and many a stifling day cooped up underground. During the winter they were plagued by mud, and during the summer by mosquitoes and flies. Virtually none of the positions they occupied had the luxury of running water, and it was not always possible for the cook to prepare hot meals. Leave was erratic and entertainment rare.

Unlike the soldiers who fought the war of attrition along the Suez front at the turn of the decade, the soldiers in the north felt that they did not have the support and backing of the people at home. They felt that the general public was largely unaware of the position in the north and tended to treat it as a casual exchange of artillery, rather than a continuing and escalating conflict.

Entertainers seldom arrived. Either they had been exhausted by the Yom Kippur War or else they had lost interest. Sometimes performances had to be cancelled because of heavy fire. The reasons did not interest the soldiers. They felt they had been neglected, and claimed that, except during their few days leave each month, the only faces they saw were those of their comrades, and the only entertainment they had were the stories and jokes they told each other.

Apart from the lush wadi which runs between Beit Jann and Maarat Beit Jann, at the foot of the Hermon range, the Bulge is an ugly place. Its landscape is not unlike that of the moon: flat, punctuated by eerie hills. In autumn, the ground is bare, black basalt rock. In winter, the entire central sector is a marsh, and in summer the ground is covered with long grass, yellow except where it has been burned black by stray shells.

The highest hill in the area is Tel Sha'ar. From there one can see the new frontier clearly. One tries to imagine what the Syrians will see of Israel when they return to the area in two or three weeks' time. From here it is clear that Israel has retained the topographical advantage. Forces will be stationed atop hills running the entire length of the new frontier, looking down at the U.N. and Syrian troops below. Kuneitra is situated in a basin surrounded by hills to the north, west and south. It is to be hoped that what the Israeli soldiers will be seeing from their vantage points is a serious effort to rebuild and rehabilitate the area, and not new Syrian preparations for war and the havoc it creates.

هكذا من الأصل

The sardines are coming

THINK OF SARDINES, you think of tins. The phrase "packed tight as sardines" is familiar in many languages. Webster's "New World Dictionary of the American Language" defines a sardine as "a small pilchard of the herring family, suitable for eating when preserved in oil."

Israeli fishermen want us to consider sardines as fish to buy fresh, not just in tins. True, of the 1,800 to 2,000 tons caught off our coasts annually, the tinning industry takes about 90 per cent. But there are still plenty left for the consumer, even in a season like the present one, which did not get off to a very good start, due to stormy spring weather.

Of our Mediterranean Sea fish, sardines are the only ones with a clearly defined season — from *late April through November*, with a brief intermission from mid-July to mid-August. (Kinneret sardines are a different variety, smaller and suitable only for canning.) From the public's viewpoint, sardines are a good, cheap source of healthy protein. They are the least expensive of our fresh fish, and are even cheaper than frozen *bakala* (hake) and imported packaged fillet.

From the fishermen's viewpoint, an increased sale of fresh sardines to the consumer public would mean additional income. For one thing, the fishermen can get 10 to 15 per cent more for the fresh fish sold at public auction to fish markets than for the sardines they sell to the canning industry, at contractually-fixed prices. And this year, industry is already *not* absorbing all the sardines that are being caught. From the May catch alone, some 40 to 50 tons are deep-frozen in warehouses, awaiting sale to the canneries.

Last week, the Ministry of Agriculture's Fisheries Department sponsored a press outing in a fishing vessel off Jaffa port, followed by a sardine dinner at the Tripoli Restaurant in Jaffa. A Ministry official, a Fishermen's Union spokesman, and a Ministry of Education nutritionist briefed us on the catching, selling and cooking of sardines.

THROUGHOUT the season small fishing vessels set out almost every night at dusk from our various Mediterranean ports, to return the following dawn. In Tel Aviv-Jaffa and in the Haifa area, consumers can find fresh sardines on the market the selfsame morning. In other localities, it takes a full day for the fish to reach the shops, via the network of distribution and auction sales.

I asked Yoel Arlav, the Ministry's director of the Sea Fisheries Department, how the public could tell if it had been a good night for sardine fishing. Generally speaking, he said, there are two indicators: first of all, we can pay attention to the weather bulletins for fishermen. If the Mediterranean was reported calm that night, chances are the catch was good. If it was stormy, the boats would not have gone out at all. Secondly, on the three or four nights a month with a full moon, you can pretty well discount any sardine fishing. Since lamps are used to lure the fish to the nets, they are ineffective on moonlit nights — and it hardly pays to go out.

MARKETING WITH MARTHA

On the other hand, it is not essential to buy fresh sardines the very day they are caught. If properly stored, either packed in ice or in a refrigerator (but not frozen), they should keep fresh for several days or even up to a week. The customer should look at the fish's belly. If the belly is intact, chances are the fish is good; when a *sardine starts to spoil, its belly* begins to split open. Sardines are too small to judge their freshness by the colour under the gills or the glaze on the eyes. Even the smell is not much indication, unless the fish is badly spoiled. Sometimes a strong "fishy" smell comes just from the sea itself.

There is not much problem in recognizing a sardine on the fishmonger's shelf. It is the smallest fish there. (Soles can also be small, but they are flat and *roundish*, whereas sardines are long and narrow.) On the Ministry's pictorial chart of edible fish of Israel (i.e., kosher fish), the sardine is listed as *Sardinella*, and in Latin, *Sardinella aurita*. Its official Hebrew name is *tarit daka*, but nobody calls it that. A *sardinella* can be 10 to 25 cm. in length and weigh between 10 and 150 grams. When the sardine fishermen haul up their nets, I was told by the Secretary of the Fishermen's Union, Dov ("Bert-chick") Shmida, they get about 10 per cent of other fish, too — named *scumbria*, *melita* and *palamida*, which are all bigger and more expensive.

For the consumer to buy fresh, the best buy is the "big sardines" — which run 12 to 14 to the kilo. These generally go for IL3 or IL3.50 at the daily fish auctions (held, for convenience, at Tnuva centres). The medium sizes, up to 20 to a kilo, wholesale for IL2-IL2.50. The smallest ones, called brisling, are useful only to the canning industry. The very biggest sardines are termed herring, and wholesale at IL4-IL4.50 a kilo.

The "big sardines" should be available to the retail consumer at around IL5 to IL6 a kilo, speakers at the press dinner told us.

The problem is finding them. Most private fish shops carry fresh sardines, but the supermarkets often do not. I looked for some at the Supersol in Tel Aviv the day of the fish dinner, and was told that "we have them sometimes, but not today." The Histadrut Supermarkets and *tsarkaniyot*, we were told, do not generally handle fresh sardines, partly because of the low consumer demand.

I did manage to find some that day at a fish shop in the Carmel Market and not knowing what to expect, paid too high a price — IL10 a kilo for smallish sardines, 20 to a kilo. It turns out that I had picked a "bad day." There had been no catch for three days, which accounted for the high price. The fish, however, were still good, and I made a nice simple supper for the children by dipping the sardines in flour and deep-frying them in oil.

MANY HOUSEWIVES are intimidated by the prospect of cleaning fresh fish. It is really not so hard. When I got my sardines, the bellies had been slit open for me (but not cleaned out) and the scales had been scraped loose, though not cleaned off entirely. The fishmonger is entitled to take a modest extra sum for cleaning, if he wishes. (This is true of the common carp, too.)

The nutritionist who addressed us, Mira Barazani, described the proper method of cleaning sardines. Take a sharp knife and give a firm scrape from tail to head, on both sides of the fish. Then make a slit in the stomach, on the underside of the fish, and lift out the insides. You can leave in the *ikra* — the fish eggs — if you recognize it. You can leave on the head and tail. You don't eat the bones as you do with tinned sardines. The backbone pulls away easily from the cooked flesh, and if you should swallow some of the other smaller bones, they probably won't hurt you.

Mr. Arlav of the Ministry said that in his home, they buy fresh sardines in two- and three-kilo batches, and deep-freeze part of them for future use. Wash and clean them thoroughly, as for cooking, then freeze in plastic bags. You should do this only if you have a proper deep-freezer, with a door separate from the refrigerator.

There is talk of preparing cleaned, frozen sardines for the supermarket trade, but nothing concrete has been done so far, partly because there is only one sardine-cleaning machine available to the Fishermen's Union at present and it needs this for its industrial clientele.

Israelis from Mediterranean countries, particularly Bulgaria, are accustomed to salting sardines for storage. They intersperse layers of sardines with layers of coarse salt, and keep them for days and even weeks. The demonstration dinner showed about ten different ways of preparing fresh sardines. Basically, these fall in several categories — deep fried, baked, pickled, steamed, or ground and made into patties. While some of my colleagues like the ground fish patties, I found this the least successful use for sardines and was rather conscious of the ground-up bones (but then, I feel the same about ground carp, unless it is very finely ground).

PERSONALLY, I prefer sardines in the simplest way possible — cleaned, sprinkled with a little lemon juice to remove some of the "fishiness," sprinkled with or dipped in flour, and salt and pepper if you wish, and quickly deep-fried in very hot oil.

Here is a fairly easy recipe for sardines in tomato juice: Clean half a kilo of fresh sardines and place them in rows on a Pyrex baking dish. Squeeze half a kilo of tomatoes and boil the juice with three tablespoons of olive oil. Add some fresh parsley, a little lemon juice and water, and salt and pepper to taste. Pour this over the sardines and bake in the oven for about ten minutes.

To make fresh pickled sardines: take half a kilo of fresh sardines, clean them and remove the heads and tails, as well as the innards. Soak them for five minutes in a half-litre of water mixed with two tablespoons of salt and drain well. Place the *fish close together, backs downwards*, in a bowl. Mix a teaspoon of chopped dill, a teaspoon of mustard, a teaspoon of sugar, some salt and pepper, two tablespoons of wine vinegar and five tablespoons of oil. Pour this sauce over the fish, helping it with a fork to seep down between the sardines, and then turn them over so the backs are upwards. Let them stand in the refrigerator for at least three hours before serving.

Other *sardine* recipes are available, in Hebrew, from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries Department, the Kirya, Tel Aviv. You can also invent your own recipes, particularly those with sardines baked in the oven with various sauces (cheese, tehina, etc.).

While I see that most of the printed recipes call for a half-kilo of sardines, I would recommend a full kilo if you want to feed a family of four or more. My three small children easily demolished a half-kilo of fried sardines at suppertime, leaving me only one or two to taste.

Martha Meisels

CULINARY NOTES

Haim Shapiro

Making Turkish coffee à la Zahal

FOR A LARGE proportion of the male population of Israel, 1974 will be remembered as the year of reserve army service. Indeed, the army vies with home and work for the central role in many of our lives.

For this writer at least, the present service differs from that following the war in that the physical conditions are a bit better. What remains, however, is the prevailing atmosphere of boredom, coupled with the absence of the small luxuries of life. Ony way of mitigating both is by preparing Turkish coffee.

From its name, we may take it that this particular brew of coffee is of Turkish origin, and it is still consumed in the area formerly occupied by the Ottoman Empire. In recent years, the Greeks have taken to showing their animosity towards the Turks by calling their beverage Greek coffee, but even they do not seem really convinced by the name.

On the other hand, while cuisine in Turkey remains at a high level, *the coffee in Turkey* is sadly inferior to that found elsewhere in the Middle East. The reason seems to be that Kemal Ataturk, in an effort to keep the Turks from sitting all day in coffee houses, levied an extremely high tax on coffee. It is interesting to note that this measure caused the Turks to become accustomed to sitting all day in tea houses.

IN ANY CASE, when one is forced to *spend many hours* guarding a road barrier only crossed by an occasional camel, one relieves the monotony by making Turkish coffee as often as you can. Taking a tin can (preferably one which held fruit or vegetables and not meat, which leaves a grease residue), rinse it out and fill it to the three-quarter mark with water.

Balance the tin on two or three flat rocks over a brisk fire made with small twigs. Add more twigs around the side of the tin to make the water boil as quickly as possible. Even before the water boils, you may add three heaping tablespoons of sugar.

When the water has actually boiled, add three heaping tablespoons of finely ground coffee and stir in briskly. Within a few seconds, the coffee should boil up and produce a good creamy foam.

When making Turkish coffee at home in a proper pot — a finjan — on a proper stove, it is customary to remove the pot long enough for the coffee to settle and then return it to the flame and let it boil up again. This process is repeated two or three times.

In our particular case, however, the coffee usually boils over and extinguishes the fire before we have a chance to remove it. Using an army work hat to protect your fingers, remove the tin from the fire and pour out the coffee.

Unless the tin has slipped into the fire and spilled out some of the coffee, three-quarters of a standard fruit tin should produce three cups of coffee.

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GALLERY GUIDE

Jerusalem

Meir Ronnen

ROBERT RAUSCHENBERG — Eleven constructions and collage works created in situ by one of the pioneers of assemblage in the U.S. (Israel Museum).

EXCAVATIONS AT ATHIENOU — Fantastic variety of finds from one site by first Hebrew University expedition held outside Israel, loaned by Cyprus and now prominently displayed. Pottery and script point up Cyprus' role as link between ancient Canaan and Minoan and Egyptian cultures. An aesthetic and didactic delight (Israel Museum).

BEYOND DRAWING — 18 Israeli artists investigate, clarify and define changes which have taken place in drawing as a concept and means of expression. The result is the rise of an Israeli "school." (Cohen Hall, Israel Museum).

SCANDINAVIAN DESIGN — Large didactic exhibit covering nearly 40 years, filling new Palevsky Design Pavilion (Israel Museum).

"SCULPTURE FIELD" — A wishful 'Grey environmental project by sculptor Ezra Orion (Israel Museum).

JEAN LE GAC — Works on various themes and in various images by conceptual artist-photographer (Israel Museum) opens Tues. eve.

GRIFFIT-EISEMANN — We made our most serious booby over last week, after receiving an invitation on which was drawn: "Michael Eisemann — "Griffit." (thinking that graffiti was the title of the first Eisemann show here, it now turns out that all the fine etchings in the show are by Yehoshua Greenfield, who signs himself "Griffit" and that only the drawings are by Eisemann. In point of fact, Griffit's marvellously rendered expressionist etchings of a bestiary of tortured humans and strange animals in what sometimes appears to be the throes of birth, are much closer to the sadosexual works of Yair Garbus and to the Dutch and Viennese neo-expressionist schools, though etchings by Eisemann seen elsewhere also stem from the "Cobra" school. Griffit makes great use of line against space and uses calligraphy as an area of form; and each work has the effect of being complete while yet looking half finished, preserving an air of great liveliness. Just as we have noticed in etchings by Eisemann, Etching seems to be Eisemann's best medium too; the graphic studies he shows here are satirical enough, but less interesting and perhaps (deliberately) overchildlike (The Little Gallery, 27 Salmon) 12-2; 5-12 midnight. Till June 13.

CHAYA EPSTEIN — Works in line, watercolour, etching, woodcut and oil pastels by gifted illustrator of romantic whimsical bent, verging on gentle expressionism and even surrealism on occasion. That she is most at home with line is evident from the stiffer, less interesting nature of her compositions in pastel and woodcut; the little watercolour vignettes and etchings, conceived in line, are delightful. Colour is used only illustratively however, in a fairly arbitrary manner; the etchings look better in monotone (Shats Gallery, Rehov Schatz) till June 23.

Hava Epstein etching (Shats Gallery, Jerusalem).

Griffit: etching (The Little Gallery, Jerusalem). Griffit's work was wrongly attributed last week (see below).

TUVIA KATZ — Pellak-born painter who came here from Argentina and settled in Kibbutz Hakuk in 1960. Shaarit Prize (a year in London) winner 1965. Katz' abstract expressionist oils on untreated plywood are carefully and sensitively treated, making the very best of this generally unrewarding surface and even exploiting its colour in places. In content, however, his paintings are a microcosm of Israeli evolution — Arueh, Raffi Lavie, Kupferman — and use the pale swathes of grey-whites, grey-greens and occasional pinks so beloved of the latter two painters. One very original work (10) stands out, however, a delightful combination of paint, graffiti and a few judiciously placed holes, all worked into a firm composition (Dahut Gallery, Ein Karem, Tel. 417785). Daily 10-1, 4-6; Sat. 10-1. (Closed Fridays. Till June 25.

KHANAN DYNEL — Much ado, including some printed reflections on abstract art, about very little, by French-born artist who settled here 16 years ago in a Hashomer Kibbutz, where, in the garage, he developed an interest in sculpture, exhibited in Lyon and later became a youth educator here. His first Israeli show features what might have been an interesting combination of welded rod-like forms (and in one case some old keys) making axial compositions which are partly reflected in the forms of the oil paintings in which they are embedded. The metal parts are quite effective; but overworked and superfluous passages in the paintings, which sometimes look like plans of cities, result in effects that are merely decorative rather than meaningful; more's the pity as Khanan has obvious technical powers. The efficient silkscreens on show are also more decorative and illustrative than necessary, without offering any original compositional ideas (Yif'at Gallery, 45 Nissay Ledakh, Old City, Tel. 236075). Sun-Thurs., 8-10 p.m., Fri., 11-4 p.m.; Sat., 7-10 p.m. Till June 15.

STRING — Experimental works by 15 young artists. Worth studying (Artists House) Till June 12.

ROBERT ROZENBAUM — Large calligraphic brush drawings in the minimal Japanese Zen manner; and very efficient collection of pottery. (Artists House). Till June 12.

WOODCUTS — by two of Israel's most skilled traditionalists, veteran Jacob Pins and recent arrival from Russia, master illustrator Lev Pedolsky (Arta Gallery, Shalom Hotel, Bayit Vegan) extended till June 15. Daily 5-10 p.m. Sat. 11-1 p.m.

ROBERT PETERSEN — Minimal paintings on finely backed linen and plastic in which subtle changes of texture and colour are sometimes obtained by rubbing down part of the surface with chalk. Petersen is an associate of Rauschenberg and helped construct his current Museum show (Sara Gilat Gallery, 4 Finkel) 4-6 p.m.

MARIO DORETTI — highly skilled graduate of Rome's Academy of Arts shows formalized neo-classic figures, some classically Roman, others contemporary-plebian. Doretti's line-and-watercolor paintings are a virtuoso performance (Nora Gallery, 13 Ben Maimon) till June 15.

COLLECTORS CHOICE — works by 19 Jewish painters from France and Israel, affording a valuable look at early works. (Engel Gallery, 13 Shlomzion) till July 8.

MOSHE CASTEL — Retrospective exhibition by veteran Israeli painter. Paintings from 1926 to 1973. (Tel Aviv Museum, New Building, King Saul Blvd.)

OSIAS HOFSTATTER — Drawings and watercolours by established Israeli expressionist. (Helena Rubinstein Pavilion, 6 Tarsat.)

M. YANOOKA — is possessed with the idea that "women" bear the burdens of life and death and it is they that stand alone, symbols of valour, fear, strength — and apathy. His somewhat allegorical canvases portray female figures, singular and in large groups, as apparitions nestled in windows or walking in horizons of desolate landscapes. The pictures are painted in transparent oil washes of earth colours highlighted by deep indigos and oranges. Compositions are loose and unorthodox with little formal considerations. Yanooka, who started painting a few years ago, has difficulty with drawing. But although he has not arrived at a professional milestone, he has improved since his last show and with his somewhat limited bag of tools, has the imagination and conversation to paint sincere pictures. (Lim Gallery, 170 Ben Yehuda) Till June 12.

RAFAEL MOHAR — Veteran old artist (a recipient of the Struck Prize, Haifa) who died in 1961. This exhibition centres around the artist's sketch pad. His first impressions of Parisian street life and the Israel scene are deftly drawn with an ink contour line and grey wash or chalk. The drawings are studies in themselves and not intended as preludes to paintings. His last works are loosely drawn abstracts influenced by the synthetic cubists; in fact one drawing, dated 1954, is entitled, "Homage to Braque." (Ingleh Gallery, 43 Frishman) Till June 17.

NAHUM KOOK — Haifa painter shows acrylics and gouaches on paper. His expressionistic style is occasionally remarkable but too often standardized in content and composition. However, he does have a flair for colour. An unconventional approach for Kook is "Horse Race," the best in show: a flat horizontal infield splashed with prancing steeds and strolling figures of decorative fanciful colours. Almost a cross between Degas and Dufy, but Kook just the same. (Gallery 7, Kikar Hamedina 7) Till June 13.

HANA TWERSKY — Memorial exhibit of paintings (Petah Tikva Yad Lebanim). Tues. Mon. Till June 17.

MOSHE OSSERIUNI — Conceptual exhibition entitled "Benedictus" (Yodfat Gallery, 169 Dizengoff).

SUMMER SHOW — including Ryback, Adler and Rubin (Andromeda Gallery, Neiiv Hamazalot, Old Jaffa).

YITZHAK GREENFIELD — Collages and mixed media by Jerusalem artist. (Bonze Darom Gallery, 30 Gordon) Till June 21.

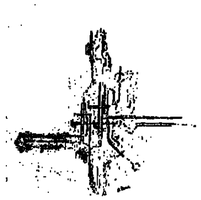
HADASSAH "K" — gallery group for the summer. Dak, Berger, Bench, Kremegna, Kikoine et al. (Hadassah "K" Gallery, 33 Frug.)

AVRAHAM OMRI — Paintings by member of Kibbutz Shaar Hamakim. (Kibbutz Ariel House, 13 Leonardo DaVinci) Till June 30.

SHOSHANA HEIMANN — Paintings and sculptures (Mabat Gallery, 31 Gordon).

GROUP SHOW — of oils, watercolours and sculptures by Adam, Bogen, Le Marinel, Israel Naftali, Rosenthalis, Schwerin (Beit Shalom Aleichem) from tomorrow till end June. 10-1, 5-7 p.m., Fri., Sat., 11-1.

ALLEN & JEANNE WOLF — Aggressive interlocking shapes of raucous colour characterize Allen Wolf's abstract expressionist canvases. Jeanne Wolf, rather than presenting a crystallization of her very best effort, has chosen to exhibit limited groups of decorative ceramics, bronze maquettes, sculptures in carved stone or wood and a single welded steel winged form. (Old Jaffa Gallery, 14 Simtat Masai Arie, Old Jaffa) Till June 17.



Khanan Dynel: Composition (Yif'at Gallery, Old City Jewish Quarter).

AVIGDOR MEHLER — Magic, fantasies and children's games form the psychological content of Mehler's very personal oils. (New Gallery, 38 Reines) Till June 14.

IZHAK GOLDSTEIN — paints pictures of paradise or hell with a semi-theatrical purpose in mind. (Atelier Reggie Weston, 260 Hayarkon.)

HAVA INTRATOR-BARAK — has achieved very little since her Jerusalem showing last year. (Chemerinsky Gallery, 30 Gordon) Till June 11.

LEA REICH — shows group of canvases of impressionist bent highlighting the Jerusalem city scape. (Beit Manya Bialik, 32 Bialik). Till June 11.

YIGAL TUMARKIN — Recent etchings. (Mabat Gallery, 31 Gordon.)

RINA MIROISE — Paintings. (Yad Lebanim, Rehovot) Till June 15.

ELIYAHU SCHWARTZ — Drawings on the subject "The Navy in War." (Bet Sokolov, 4 Kaplan).

AVRAHAM BEN-YAM — Recent paintings by veteran Israeli artist. (Baka Cultural Centre, Kfar Saba) Till June 10.

GROUP SHOW — representing works by Kibbutz artists including: Eisz, Tuvia Katz, Dan Partosch, and Yohai Shemi. (Kibbutz Gallery of Painting and Sculpture, 25 Dov Hos.)

Haifa and the North

Ephraim Harris

IRENE BAUM — Six original drawings, viz., two figurative studies and scenes of Jerusalem, Haifa and Acre, making much of arches and campaniles, by a method which amounts to rubbings in reverse. The subject does not exist a priori but is produced by means of lithograph pencil and coloured chalks, chiefly black, green and brown. The best is easily that of two men in conversation, according to the artist, fishermen at the Kishon harbour.

GERSHON KNISPEL — Has executed two massive cast aluminium murals on either side of the booking hall at the "Egged" Bus Station, and above the partial canopies of the shop corridors. Eight metres long and two metres wide, they concord very well with the concrete architecture and have the important advantage, for murals, of occupying the allotted areas artistically and spatially. The first is purely horizontal, representing one boy pushing a wheel and a second expressing air flight. Viewers will find the symbolism difficult to understand unless they grasp the inscribed quotation from Bialik, and will rather appreciate the static design. The other mural is simpler, traditional and of a lighter, flowing rhythm. To the left, a chariot at full speed and, in front of it, a rider; each horse repeats the axis of its companion and the vertical standing charioteer steadies the whole, thereby stressing the horses. Here the idea of movement inherent in both murals is more apparent.

YA'ACOV LALOM — Oils etc. based on smooth, clear cut areas, although he sometimes uses "drip" technique. When not abstract, he has nudes of both sexes and, a common motif even in abstraction, what resembles an apple. His composition, however, possesses a heaviness spoiling any effect. The most striking items are the powerful unarticulated blue head on brown (oil, 2) and, for a complex composition well handled, the black, blue and white 28. (Rothschild Gallery). Till June 15.

SHMUEL HILSBERG — Oils, gouaches, tempera and drawings — some paintings also reveal preliminary drawing — of both frontal and profile portraits. Although he admits his debt to Picasso in painting the "Artist and his Model" series, the affinity goes deeper, back to the blue period translated into "Girl against a Background of Washing" and the suspicious, prematurely aged girl of one year. For Hilsberg's world is filled by harrowed people, men shrieking in expressionist fear (18 and 20); and "Abandoned Bride" lost in meaningless colour; the deceitful mauths of a clown and a person in fancy dress; and the sullen face of the woman in 12. They have all been through it, and only in two pieces do we have a happier touch, viz. the strong, self-confident man (7) and the mutually understanding man and woman of "Pair" (38). Hilsberg rises above competency and, despite his uniform subjectivity, succeeds in introducing different styles and approaches. The group pictures, capably done, e.g. 28 and 37, are usually called just "Composition"; the posing suggests theatre and the conceptions look like artist's exercises. (Beit Chagall).

JAMES COIGNARD (France) — Coloured etching conveying an impression of granulation and the main purpose of which appears to be the range of possible harmonised nuances. The planest examples are the couple of unequal double panels: "Pair Simultanelle," green panel faintly lighter and contrasted with very light violet; "Impair Simultanelle" reverses the order, deep violet larger and opposed by lighter green; in both items the panels are unified by a line of embossed upside down arbs, the crosses below. Nuances also enter the figurative studies, "Les Passants" where the men seem to issue from a very pale brown mist. Incidentally, brown (the note being set by his use of old browned news print) is his favourite colour. Leaving aside the now popular ragged abstraction, choice goes to the defined areas, the black bird on light brown of "Hommes les Prisons," the main blue figure of "Primate Blue" and, above all, to the remarkable black and red. Bacon-like man's head behind bars, of "L'Homme." (Graphics 3rd Gallery). Till June 26.

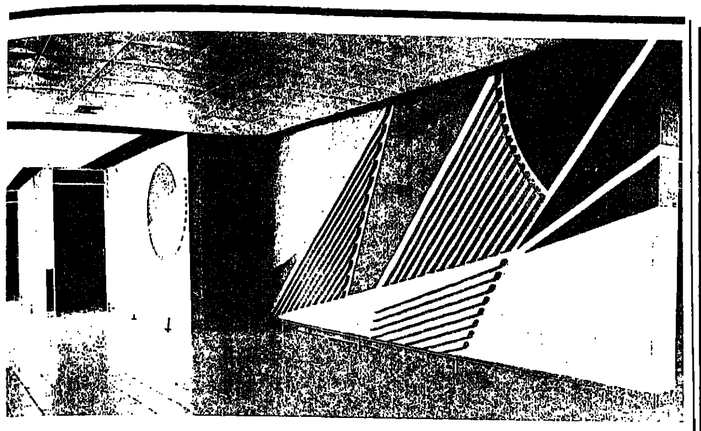
Ashdot Ya'acov

STEFFI SHLEIMER-YANITZKY (Ramat Menashe) — Oils, on glass and mixed techniques. (Uri & Rami Museum).

HONORARY DOCTORATE TO DAN HOFFNER

An honorary doctorate is to be conferred (tomorrow by Rosary College, Florence, on Mr. Dan Hoffner, Director of the Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design in Jerusalem, in recognition of his contribution to art education. During his current trip to Italy, Switzerland and Germany, Mr. Hoffner is to visit a number of art academies and meet with "Friends of Bezalel" societies.

Gershon Knispel: mural in cast aluminium (Egged Bus Terminal, Haifa).



Michael Argov: Mural at Tel Hashomer Rehabilitation Centre.

ART INTO ARCHITECTURE

MICHAEL Argov has developed a pure abstract style based on primary colour and geometric configurations; flat, dimensional or textural. Because this style is structured by nature it has been labeled architectonic, without, of course, any obvious functional base.

Argov's paintings, reliefs and multiples stand alone as individual works of art (as witnessed last year at the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion). When approached, Argov will apply his design principles in a decorative motif to fit a specific interior or exterior architectural problem. Working together with the architect he recently completed this sort of task in the entrance foyer of the new Tel Hashomer Rehabilitation Center. The results are splendid.

Keeping within his established frame of reference, and without any real conscious effort, Argov has harmoniously merged artistic and psychological elements to create a vibrant interior space. Bright colours, solid, well proportioned shapes and a soaring composition seem to speak of life, hope and unity.

Although Argov denies any specific literal meaning in his design, it is difficult, considering the place, not to want to "read" the art and arrive at some sort of emphatic appraisal.

"Meeting technical and material standards related to the hospital, without losing sight of the aesthetic elements, posed some difficulties," says Argov. His effort, however, indicates complete control of the situation.

True collaboration between architect and artist is a rarity. But with Argov's style and his desire to see a creative partnership work, we might be in for other exciting "living spaces" in the future.

GIL GOLDFINE

New etchings by Tumarkin

Gil Goldfine

AS an artist who has consistently offered visual commentaries on the passing scene, Tumarkin would no doubt like his Israel to parallel Hogarth's London, Rivera's Mexico and Shahn's America. Compared to these giants of social consciousness — whose desire it was to pictorialize and expose, on a universal level, the erosion of social, political and economic standards that surrounded them — Tumarkin's criticisms are more often personal documents couched in contemporary journalistic imagery.

Previous paintings and sculptures have shown Tumarkin to be virulent in his disclosure of society's anti-humanistic attitudes and actions; but his use of overly dramatic symbolism of form and colour far outbalanced the permanent values of art and substantially reduced the integrity of his pieces. In his current exhibition of etchings at the Mabat Gallery, however, Tumarkin has shuffled his priorities and has successfully bridged the gap between content, style and technique, coming to terms with imagination and reality.

"TRAVEL DIARY"

Continuing to make social comments, he has for the most part abandoned his recent "October — War" series (reporting the war) and has concentrated on a suite devoted to his "Travel Diary" in which underlying messages of freedom, universality of man, internationalism and cultural pluralism are symbolized and documented. A desire to escape the realities of one's own existence is the common denominator of each of a dozen prints.

Tumarkin groups images and signs characteristic of a particular locale (United States, England, India, Greece, etc.) with general coded images portraying himself.

By culling the "emblems" of a society, such as bottle labels, cityscape photos and cultural artifacts, he invents visual mottos, and composes them with his passport number, thumbprint and other personal remarks casually inscribed with the etcher's needle.

EXCELLENT TECHNIQUE

His "Diary" series, along with the other prints in the exhibit, are all the better because Tumarkin's graphic technique has reached a level of excellence. Intricately designed plates combine etching, dry point, soft ground transfers and relief printings and are brought off with the ease of sure control. Colour, not his strong point, is handled with greater clarity. His distinctive splash or garish explosion has been substituted by clearly defined shapes of reflective hues. Colour is used as a decorative-symbolic element and increases the strength of the graphic message. When played against black and grey tones they also become exclamations and not just descriptive devices.

Another important series, and for this writer, the most rewarding, in the show, are the five etchings entitled "Illustrations for the Kleist Chronicle by M. Grunewald." Printed in sepia values on tan paper, Tumarkin balances line against tone, panelling Christ's head (detail of "The Crucifixion" by Grunewald from the Isenheim Alterpiece) with romantically energetic line drawings of piglets and monarchs (illustrations related to the Chronicle). The contrast of images is startling; but looking past their illustrative quality one finds handsome drawing, unconfusing composition and sound technical execution. (Mabat Gallery, 31 Gordon) Till June 16.

Yigael Tumarkin: Etching (Mabat Gallery, Tel Aviv).

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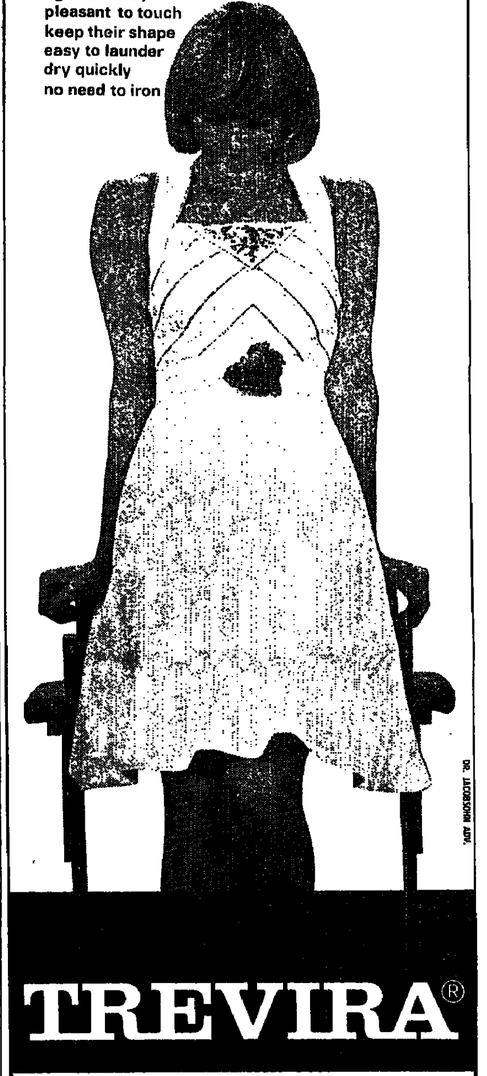

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THEATRE / Mendel Kohansky

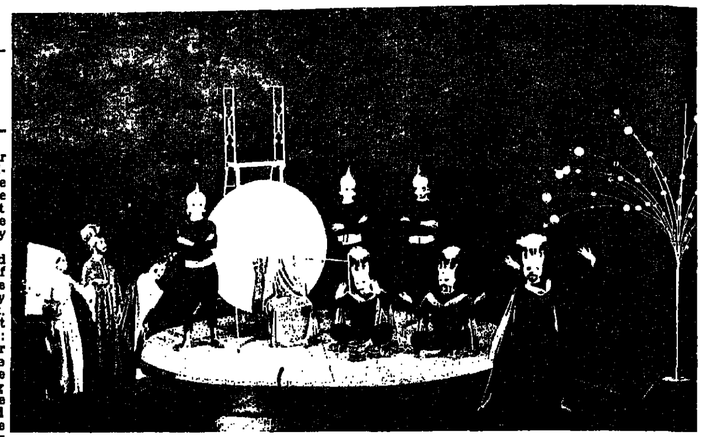
A Bialik fable

SHE WAS THE DAUGHTER of King Solomon, beautiful and sweet, and she sang and danced like an angel. Small wonder that princes from near and far sought her hand in marriage, sent embassies bedecked in national costumes, performing their national dances before the throne of the maiden's father. Those were the days when the Kingdom of Israel was ruled by the wisest of men, which is perhaps the reason why even princes from Africa, China, India, countries which these days refuse even to maintain diplomatic relations with us, were among the suitors. And if the king's daughter rejected them all, it was not because they did not profess her ancestral religion, but for her own personal reasons.

Seeing her reject one prince after another, I thought at first that Oedipus was rearing his ugly head, especially since the attachment between father and daughter (there is no mother in the story) appeared to me in the beginning to be too close for the good of either; and seeing a girl of marriageable age playing with *dolls also made me doubtful of* her suitability for marriage. Further developments, however, allayed my fears.

All this happens in "The King's Daughter," a fable by Hayyim Nahman Bialik, based on ancient sources, brought to the stage by *Orna Porat and her Youth Theatre.* As in all fables, all ends well here; and unlike most fables, this one has no villain over whom the good people can triumph. All those involved in the love affairs of the princess are well-intentioned, though they don't necessarily do the right thing the whole time; and all are properly rewarded.

The wise king who is perplexed by his daughter's rejection of suitor after suitor consults the stars, in the way a contemporary father might go to a psychiatrist. He learns from the stars that the root of the trouble is destiny: a marriage has been arranged for the girl in heaven — with one of the poorest young men in the realm. Wise as he was, King Solomon did not know what the Greeks of his day know and wrote in their plays — that one cannot fight fate. In order to avoid a disgrace to the royal household should the girl make such a faux pas, he decides to isolate her from the world, so that the pauper will never come near her. In a boat cut out of cardboard, on a sea made of a sheet which shines in the dark when waved by two actors — *both the work of designer* Danny Karavan — the princess sails to a lonely island, with only two dolls for companions, and 60 eunuchs to watch over her.



The cast of "The King's Daughter," a fable by Hayyim Nahman Bialik, based on ancient sources.

ENTER DESTINY in the person of a charming, handsome young *man from a writer's family in* Acre (this may by hard to believe now, but in King Solomon's days Acre was a seat of learning), and himself an aspiring writer. He is spending his *wanderjahre* tramping from town to town, from village to village, meeting all kinds of people, mainly simple folk, peddlars, tradesmen, all of them Inbal dancers. Talking to them he accumulates knowledge. He is often hungry and cold, and on one such hungry and cold night he seeks shelter under an abandoned bull's hide. As he falls asleep, a giant eagle, another Danny Karavan creation, *glowing in the dark like an over*sized butterfly, lifts the hide, thinking that there is plenty of good beef inside, and after a short flight deposits his burden on the princess' tower, intending to recover it later. Comes the dawn, the princess walks out onto the balcony to greet the sun, and there she finds the youth still fast asleep.

With the 60 eunuchs constantly on guard, straining their eyes for any sign of an intruder, the maiden shelters the young man, love blooms inside the cosy tower, the two swear eternal faithfulness to each other. Then comes the day for the king's visit, and the secret is out. The king is naturally incensed, but the young man's cleverness, combined with his modesty, disarms him, and he gives his blessing to the union.

A royal wedding follows, but the best is yet to come. As the king's son-in-law, the bridegroom is offered any job he wishes; but all he asks for is a cottage by the sea where he can settle with his bride and pursue his vocation. The king readily agrees, and gives the young man his first literary assignment — to write down the Proverbs. This is a rather unsettling ending. Was Bialik hinting that the Proverbs were, at least partially, ghost-written, and that the real author of the book is not the wisest of men but an obscure scribe from Acre?

The youth theatre does not cease to *delight me.* Since its inception, the company has managed to maintain a steady level and some of its productions have been excellent. "The Diary of Anne Frank," for instance, directed, like the present show, by Orna Porat, and the Chinese tale which Leonard Schach directed. One of the secrets of the theatre's success is the employment of first-rate talent; in addition to Danny Karavan as designer, the present production has the benefit of the services of Lydia Pincus-Cami, who has created some very imaginative, charming costumes, and Benzion Muniz, whose lighting is a major contribution to the atmosphere of enchantment on the stage.

THE MOST engaging aspect of the show is its prevailing informality, its lack of any attempt to create an illusion, i.e., to fool the children. A narrator introduces the show, and she illustrates her words with casual tinkling on a battery of triangles and other percussion instruments; the scen*ery is changed in full* view of the audience; the boat is frankly made of cardboard and the sea is equally frankly a sheet shining blue in the dark. The fable is a fable and not a pretence at reality, a piece of make-believe you don't have to believe in while you are having a delightful time watching it.

The music is by Gil Aldema, the Inbalesque dancing by Rena Sharett, and the main members of the cast are Gabriella Ohad (narrator), Shlomo Haziz (King Solomon), Leah Nahum (Princess), Shuky Wagner (the young man), and they all acquit themselves creditably.

MUSIC / Yohanan Boehm

Happy centenary

BACH YEAR in 1950, Handel Year in 1959, Mozart Year — Sibelius Year — Berlioz — Beethoven — Scriabin — Rachmaninov — Monteverdi — and now the centenary of Arnold Schoen*berg's birth. As we don't only* celebrate round numbers — 100, 150, 200, and so on, we actually never run short of anniversary celebrations. In the case of established composers, the celebrations usually do not disclose any new, hitherto unrevealed secrets; the *flooding* of a season's programmes with their compositions has never enhanced their prestige. The custom of performing forgotten or neglected works during these celebrations has so far not produced any pleasant surprises. What time has neglected and pushed aside it has done with reason, so none of the rediscoveries has over justified all those special concerts and performances.

DO THE GIANTS of music really need a boost? Are Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, Schubert, Bach Handel and the like not presented enough during regular seasons and at festivals? Berlioz' centenary in 1969 brought a flood of new recordings, providing the recording companies with a welcome theme — and giving the professional magazines plenty to write about. Monteverdi, for the 400th anniversary of his birth in 1967 was honoured with recordings of his books of madrigals. In 1972 Scriabin would have been a 100 years old, but did all the endeavours of the disc-makers make him any more popular? Did all the scores taken out of mothballs change, or add anything of value to, the image of Rachmaninov?

In earlier times, the 50th anniversary of a composer's death was a good day for musicians for that was when the copyright expired and *music publishers could* come out with complete works in more popularly priced editions, making acquisition for students and musicians more realistic. Now the limit has been expanded to 70 years. Musical life today is dominated by the record companies and their policies, and, in search of new markets or new programming, these will go to great lengths to get away from the standard classic and romantic repertoire which they have issued *ad nauseam.* So, of course, to them a centenary is a gift from heaven, giving them an excuse to let go and record everything within reach of this or that composer. Sometimes, such an anniversary can serve a useful purpose because it provides an occasion for a reappraisal of a controversial composer; 50 or 100 years in musical history means changes in approach, attitude and taste, among both professionals and the public.

With all the attention this year concentrated on Schoenberg, other composers with significant anniversaries are suffering from neglect: Dufay and Carissimi, who died 500 and 300 years ago respectively; Peter Cornelius with a "double" — 150 years from his birth, 100 from his death; Bruckner's and Smetana's 150th birthdays, and many others. But none needs a public hearing more than Schoenberg, who throughout his life had to fight to be heard, let alone appreciated or accepted, and this Year looks like doing a valuable job of vindication.

Schoenberg's "Gurrelieder" will open the festival to mark his centenary.

Commendably, Israel Broadcasting started the "campaign" with a most instructive and attractive programme ("Words and Music," reviewed May 29), and the Israel Festival will devote a considerable amount of time to the presentation of works by Schoenberg.

The Festival will open with the *"Gurrelieder,"* which he wrote around the turn of the century, although the orchestration was not completed until 1911. The work consists of poems by Jens Peter Jacobsen set to music in *lied* form and linked by orchestral interludes demanding a huge apparatus for performance. Scored for five solo voices, narrator, three four-part male choirs and one eight-part mixed choir, and an orchestra reminiscent of Mahler and Strauss, this is a typical work of the post-Wagnerian epoch. Lasting for two hours, the *"Gurrelieder"* have been among Schoenberg's "accepted" works since their first performance in 1913. This will have its Israel premiere in Jerusalem on July 13 followed the next day by a presentation in Tel Aviv, and the day after in Caesarea. Zubin Mehta will conduct the IPO, and international solo singers will be joined by local choirs.

The Tel Aviv String Quartet and Heather Harper will present the Second String Quartet at the Jerusalem Khan on July 18 and at Ein Hod on the 26th after having performed it at the Edinburgh Festival. Then Gary Bertini will conduct the Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra (August 8 in Jerusalem, August 10 in Tel Aviv) in the composer's Monodrama, *"Erwartung."* This is another Israel premiere. Written in 1909, it requires an outstanding soprano, with dramatic and passionate expressiveness; its form is like a "Scene and Aria" or the finale of an opera. The soloist has not yet been announced.

The symposium on Schoenberg — chaired by Professor Josef Tal and with the participation of Professor David Flusser of the Hebrew University, Hans Keller of the BBC, and Professors Rolf Liebermann from Paris and Alexander L. Ringer from Chicago — will present Boris Bermann playing the Piano Pieces, op. 23 (1923) and the Piano Suite, op. 25 (1925); and Adi Etzion will repeat her stupendous performance in last week's "Words and Music" of *"Pierrot Lunaire,"* op. 21 (1912) with Shalom Ronli-Rikli conducting an instrumental ensemble (Jerusalem Khan, August 22). The Wind Quintet, op. 26 (1924) — another Israel premiere — will be given by the Israel Woodwind Quintet on July 19 at Ein Hod.

To climax the Festival, Schoenberg's *magnum opus,* "Moses and Aron," will be given its Israeli premiere by the Hamburgische Staatsoper at Caesarea on August 20, 22, 25 and 26. The presentation of this work has been under discussion ever since the Israel Festival came into existence but it was beyond local financial and manpower resources to produce an appropriate performance. Hamburg and the Federal Republic of Germany have heavily subsidized the great cost of bringing hundreds of people and tons of equipment to Caesarea, a fine setting for a fitting and impressive contribution to the Schoenberg Year in Israel.

PROGNOSIS for 1975: Ravel (centenary of his birth). Problem for 1985: J.S. Bach and Handel, 200th birthdays; Heinrich Schuetz, 400th birthday, a great occasion for those faithful to Renaissance and Baroque; and centenaries of three composers regarded in their time as avant-gardists: Alban Berg, Edgar Varese and Egon Wellesz for the adventurous.

FOR THE FOURTH time since the inauguration of the Leonard Bernstein Foundation to provide free subscription tickets for students of universities and institutions of higher learning, the draw will be held on Sunday for the lucky winners of the 140 subscriptions made available for the season 1974/75.

The current guest conductor of the IPO is Rafael Kubelik, who was last here in 1968. In 1971, he donated the proceeds of a series of concerts he had conducted abroad, with violinist Pinhas Zukerman as soloist, to a special fund set up by the Ministry of Defence, to assist orphans and widows of fallen members of the IDF. His soloist on this visit is pianist Nikita Magaloff, a lifelong friend, with whom he shared the stage at the IPO concerts during the 1963-64 season. Born in Russia in 1912 Magaloff has lived in Geneva since 1946.

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The articles, with reference to journal and publication date, should be submitted in 5 copies to the project office at the above address until October 1, 1974.

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4. Mathematical foundations in art.
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6. Chemical and physical methods in the service of archaeology.
7. The contribution of medical research to military medicine.
8. The future of Israel's agricultural research in view of the progressive industrialization of the state.
9. The use of scientific methods for oil discovery.
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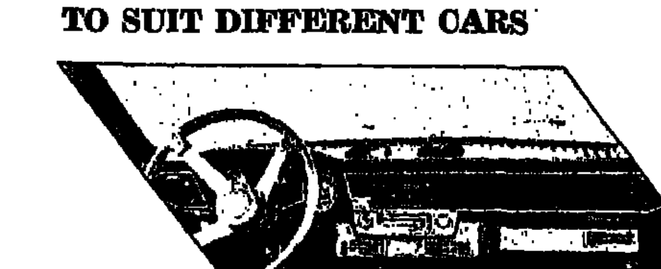

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Summer and ants

Ephraim Kishon

A GROUND-FLOOR FLAT has one advantage and one drawback. The advantage is that you don't have to climb stairs; the drawback is that the ants don't either. Each morning, therefore, a procession of ants crosses our doorstep, *crawls up the wall near the* bread drawer and enters the sink. Soon there's a constant flow of traffic back and forth, the wee beasties carrying off whatever comes their way with maniac zeal.

They say it's a common ground-floor phenomenon, and that this is a particularly anty summer. Be that as it may, my wife resolved upon drastic measures that very first morning.

"There's no point just killing off a few," argued the little one, "We've got to find their nest."

We traced the procession backwards. It led from our door to the garden, disappeared temporarily under the hedge, popped up again a short way further on and from there ran north with various zigzags, over and underground. We came to a halt at the outskirts of town.

"Good Lord!" said the wife, "They come from abroad."

Why had they made straight for us? What the hell's so special about our sink? Those are questions only the Queen Ant can answer. The labouring masses are very trade-unionized creatures who ask no questions but just carry the burden.

Still, the little woman observed their habits and got wise to them. She bought a box of ant (anti-ant?) powder and scattered the deadly poison all along the trail from door to sink. Next morning, the ants made very slow progress because they had all those powder-hills to climb. They suffered no other ill effects. As a next step we went for them with the insect spray; the frontline troops succumbed, but the main body marched sinkwards undaunted.

"They've got guts, you've got to hand it to them," said the wife and washed the whole kitchen with kerosene. The ants stayed away for two days, and so did we. At the end of this brief holiday, the ant procession reappeared in force, and even seemed slightly more effective than be*fore. They discovered* the cough syrup and went on a binge, and never coughed again.

The little woman abandoned her principles and went over to individual treatment — that is, just killing them off by the thousand every morning.

"It's no good," she said at last, "they're like the Chinese."

Then came the salad days. The little woman heard somewhere that ants can't stand the smell of cucumber, and at once laid out the entire contents of our salad-bowl along their regular route. It soon transpired, though, that the ants *themselves hadn't heard* the news; they passed over the sliced cucumber with a sniff, and a few even sort of giggled outright.

Then we applied to the Sanitation Department and begged for guidance.

"What'll we do?" we asked.

"Nothing," said the doorman, "I've got ants in the kitchen myself."

Since then we've given up the struggle. We just watch as the procession passes the bread drawer and makes for the sink. Its quite a part of the domestic scene by now. Each morning we check to see if everything's all right. The ants know us already and wave with a kind of reserved amiability, as between two adversaries of long standing who've learnt to respect each other in honourable contest. A worthy example of peaceful coexistence.

Translated by Miriam Arad
By arrangement with "Maariv"

IT OCCURS TO ME
Hadassah Bat Haim

PTCBOTT!

OFTEN WHEN I am asked for information on the full title of some organization or institution designated only by its initials, I am not ready with an explanation. Some are easy and have in fact passed undigested into the language and come out as words in their own right like, "veep"; and many are in the public eye too frequently *to be forgotten.* Even the most unmilitary reader knows that SALT is not something to put on the tails of slugs. As an attempt to save time, the principle is commendable, if only the extra time were sure to be put to some good purpose.

By careful observation I have established that saying EWFNNL instead of rolling out Everyone wants Freedom Now Not Later saves one and a half seconds, two of it is rapped out with the speed of a machinegun. Not long enough to write a poem or sew on a button, though it does save wear and tear on the larynx, which is also a consideration now that people tend to live longer and organs have to be conserved.

Unfortunately, some of these efforts not to waste time and space are self-defeating as either explanations have to be appended because those not in the know — usually the majority — have to go to a lot of trouble to find out what the piece is about. In an article in a British journal on the vanishing countryside the letters PFARE puzzled me a good deal till I worked out that they stood for the Preservation *of Free And Rustic England.* Only recently I was told that it means People for Ancient Railway Engines. Similarly, NBHFFS, which I thought might be New Bright Hope For Flowering Shrubs, turns out to be No British Horses for French Sausages.

The exploitation of such brevity is not as modern as the younger generation think, though it started more as a code signal than an evasion of pressure. Long, long ago, even toddlers not yet conversant with the alphabet recognized the ominous letters F.K.O., muttered by a fiercely *smiling mother as she* brought in the last of the cake to unexpected visitors. And no missive ever left our childish hands without the well known formula SWAK on the back of the envelope.

In keeping up with the Jones I have been thinking of placing shortened notices conveying essential messages in case of need. Some are already in use. Anyone coming into an open but empty house here and seeing the letters GND written largely on the grocery pad would know at once that it was not a reference to the *Gross National* Deficit but just an indication that I have Gone Next Door. While LIO might suggest to a very spiritually minded person that the Lord Is Over, us the family know it means that Lunch is In the Oven.

However, some signs would have to be explicitly spelled out beforehand, the actual notice serving only as a reminder. Things like PTCBOTT (Put the Cap Back On The Tooth Paste).

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We've got a new government

THE COVERAGE on Monday night of the new Government taking over was as *exasperating* as it was inadequate: I was left with the impression that TV House was still looking backwards, not to the future. They broke off the Prime Minister's speech in the middle, although we were all eager to hear what his plans are for us, and they repeated this [illegible] closure later, during his remarks at Beit Hanassi. Instead of "Cannon," we were given a repeat of an interview with Golda [illegible] that we had seen as recently as Independence Day.

If the intention was to produce some kind of political farewell for Golda, *I think* the concept was in somewhat dubious taste. Even accepting the idea of writing off the lady, however, the execution was execrable. TV House had ample time to prepare a special programme on her, based on the innumerable film clips they must have in their possession covering a period of several years. For example, it might have been interesting to see again her stirring encounter with the journalists in Tel Aviv during the first days of the Yom Kippur War.

THE CAMERA in the Knesset was concentrated on the outgoing ministers, which was perhaps natural. There was considerable human drama in the sight of Eban and [illegible] raising their hands to express their confidence in Mr. Rabin's government, and in their forlorn departure from the front benches. Hungry for identification with emotion, viewers no doubt wanted to know how the bitter cup tasted. But there were [illegible] there who were gulping the champagne of success, and I for one would have liked to see more of them than we were given. Well, I suppose I will change my tune in the next few months, during which we will probably get an inelegant satiety of the newcomers to cabinet rank.

Another gripe, which does not apply only to last Monday night but was very marked on that occasion, is that the late news is all too often only a repeat of what has been given to us at 8.30 p.m. I presume that the idea of having a second news bulletin at 10 is not merely to compensate those people who were watching the end of "The Virginian" on Jordan at 8.30 instead of doing their duty. There must be very few such: I'm certain that 85 per cent of Israelis are glued to Mabat at 8.30, and don't want to see the same items repeated just before going to bed.

Teresa Wright, Dana Andrews, Myrna Loy, Fredric March and Hoagy Carmichael in a scene from the Oscar-winning film of post-war America "The Best Years of Our Lives," to be screened tonight at 9.10.

TELEVISION
Philip Gillon

The coverage of the return of the wounded P.O.W.s was very moving; they seemed to be in far better shape than those who returned from Egypt some months ago.

Another good news item was the brief interview with Shmuel Toledano, the Prime Minister's adviser on Arab affairs: in a few succint phrases, he outlined the dangers of hysterical actions against Israeli Arabs achieving exactly what the terrorists want.

Some very good programmes are being presented these days for the young. On Tuesday afternoon there was a remarkable film of animals in search of water in drought-stricken East Africa. I for one never knew that the elephant possesses an intuitive sense as to where water may lie a metre or so beneath the surface; and that other animals follow the elephant herds in the hope that they will uncover some of the sustenance all the creatures of the wild need so desperately. There were tragic pictures of vultures gorging themselves on ravaged carcases. It was very touching to see how the adult animals strove to protect their young even when the position was desperate. It must be my innate scepticism that made me doubt the very happy ending, the release of millions of cubic metres of water from a well. Could they really have tapped so much so easily? But the photography of the animals flicking again was remarkable.

Generally, animals were much to the fore in the youth programmes: Ramat Gan's Safari Park was featured on Elem and Alma, together with a discussion on how to train pets. Devora Ben-Haim offered her customary sage advice, and I trust that everybody's pets will do as she told them.

Another youth programme has been taking us to meet young people all over the world — this week we went to the Hebrides, *where a young* Macdonald introduced us to weaving Scotch tweed, cutting peat, and dancing a Highland reel. It did not seem a very comprehensive picture to me — I had hoped we would learn how to distil Scotch, and would get some hints on how to cut up opposition football teams that are beating our champions. The methods used by Jerusalem Betar supporters are very primitive compared with the techniques of the Glasgow boys.

FOR SOME REASON, the Arabs *once a week get a programme* devoted to "Air Power" — I don't know whether there is any devious propaganda theory underlying this curious selection, or whether it is made only because the series is a very good one. That it certainly is. Last week we saw the nascent air forces of World War I, with von Richthofen and a slim Goering, the German heroes, Eddie Rickenbacker the American.

By this week Goering had become the repulsively fat monster who led the Luftwaffe to triumph and destruction. We saw the Nordic "heroes" in action over Spain, Poland and Belgium, pounding defenceless cities into dust, herding refugees by machine-gun fire on to roads so as to prevent Allied troops moving to the front, demolishing concepts of the French General Staff as they made the crossing of the Meuse possible. Watching the exultant faces of those blonde Luftwaffe Sieg-heilers, I must confess to a sneaking feeling of delight because of my knowledge that in due course most of them were to die as the R.A.F. and the American Air Force took over: nor, seeing Warsaw disintegrate, did I mourn that Berlin, Dresden, Hamburg and Munich were destined to taste the same medicine.

JULIE ANDREWS and Keith Michell had a whale of a time on her Hour this week: I suppose it dates me that I thought that this programme was incomparably superior to the usual pop song offerings in these entertainments. Julie played every part she took as if she had changed skins: Keith was obviously less identified, but was enjoying the concept of himself *acting those* roles so much that his pleasure was infectious.

Fonteyn and Nureyev dancing "Swan Lake" was wonderful, an example of Culture with a capital C made delightful for the masses over television. But I don't know why we got the Vienna State Ballet instead of the Royal Ballet as announced. And whoever did the cutting used such a clumsy pair of scissors that the poor Swan lost most of her feathers.

Tidings from Arabia

RADIO
Helga Dudman

WITH ALL THE *MEDIA* transformed into one big Middle East magazine this past month, the Arabs' specialized programme by that name (Channel A, Friday afternoons) came on fresh and lively just a few hours after the signing of the agreement with Syria on the disengagement of forces. (For those who might not have heard, the "New York Times" carried an item, at the time of the parallel procedure with Egypt, referring to the "disarmament of forces.")

To me, the best parts of this programme are those from Arab sources about areas on which most of us are under-informed. Packed with details coming almost too rich and fast for radio, this week's edition opened with Arabic press comments on the Syrian agreement, made both before and after its signing. Two Lebanese papers thought the agreement would have a decisive effect on the role of the Palestinians; there were, as well, comments on Russia's relative silence during the negotiations, and implications that something was being covered up by the secrecy and length of Kissinger's contacts.

Perhaps it is hard to be a commentator in your own land or perhaps I have just heard too many of them; but by contrast, the two Israeli Jews left me concentrating much less rigidly. And while I am all for simplicity, I thought Nili Kenan's questions went overboard in that direction. "Are the Russians really interested in an agreement?" she piped prettily to Yehoshua Tadmor, rather in the spirit of "Daddy, why is the sky blue?" I was waiting for him to answer, "Can't you see Daddy is busy? I'll tell you at supper." Most male interrogators, I hasten to add, come up with very similar questions — *including those to returned* prisoners.

We also heard, in Hebrew translation, a poem by an Arab poet — named, but regrettably not further identified. It was about his homeland, "where words need licences," and one line went, more or less, "Words are fish, and the ocean is the masses" — which sounded highly Maoist. The editors of this excellent programme tend to overestimate most of us — which, of course, does make a nice change.

The most memorable item, because it was human and specific and not speculative, *concerned* a young woman from Nablus, whose name I caught only as Sakhar; her book on women's emancipation has just been published in Egypt with much fanfare, television interviews, and meetings with top Egyptian writers.

The reporter (again I caught only his first name, Mahmoud) told us that, in Cairo two months ago, Sakhar "paid the necessary intellectual tax required of all writers — to produce propaganda" — but went on to attack her subject, the position of Arab women, in a sharp and unmistakable style. Her second book, a novel, tells of the "burning love affair" between an Arab girl and an Israeli officer, the latter seen as a "symbol of progress" in the woman's fight for rights in her own society.

"Maybe I'll fall in love some day," Sakhar has her novel's heroine say (she herself is separated from her husband "for reasons of principle," and lives with her two daughters), "but I won't accept this love unless it comes from a man who will accept me for what I am..."

Well, well. This voice from Nablus was heard in Cairo before we knew about it here, which makes the item even more interesting.

Then came news, from the Cairo press, about the effects of the Egyptian disengagement and and Canal re-opening, on drug smugglers' routes, and the thriving cultivation of opium in private Egyptian gardens.

AT THE SAME TIME, the Second Channel, to Arabic music and guttural requests for Turkish coffee, was presenting the second instalment of a new radio serial, "A Long Way to Shiloh," adapted from Lionel Davidson's novel of a few years back by Yoel Nir and directed by Reuven Morgan. (Repeated Monday nights at 9.00.)

Light — very light — and listenable, complete with archaeology and Arab villains (one of whom sounds as though he is moon-lighting from the *Gashash Hahiver),* a handsome English professor and missing treasures and girl soldiers and boy soldiers, his story harks back to the days, between the wars, when we were all heroes and practically no international drama was complete without an invincible Israeli.

Now, how about a serialization of Sakhar's novel of love and ideological conflict? Before Cairo radio does it? Egypt has already come up with a film about the Yom Kippur War, "Bullet in My Pocket," directed by an Italian.

A FINE DOCUMENTARY by David Weiser on the Yarkon River — its continuing marvels, its living death — made up part of the First Channel's "Weekly Column" on Friday evening. I missed the opening, and thus the name of the exemplary guide who pointed out the fascinating world still left for those who look, and *the people who endure* the stench and the people who toss in garbage.

"The *only* way to cure it is to leave it alone," he said. "Nature cures itself. The flooding each winter is the best treatment there is."

By contrast, the words of Gad Yaacobi, interviewed earlier on the Army's "Weekly Channel," sounded hollow indeed. The new Minister of Transport has for years been holding aloft the banner of automation and modernization — but a little more of these two, and there will be no Yarkon left at all. The world is full of technocrats; it also remains full of sludge, garbage, stench, and dead streams. What is needed to solve the problem, unfortunately, is money.

GOLDA'S FAREWELL performance in the Knesset last Thursday marked a historic moment at several levels; but it also made a fantastic radio drama. I stress radio — sound and inner light — because here it is played out before the mind's eye, whose stage is infinite. Besides, at home, the villains are cast as you wish, with fangs to this one and gorgeous stature to that, independent of the camera's vagaries. Of course, if there had been some NRP or Likud streakers through the Knesset, I would bow to the more modern medium.

As it was, it seemed absolutely Shakespearean to me, with Golda as regal as any of the classic historical heroes. The sound-effects of dissident demonstrators came across somewhat *muted, but no matter;* the mind's eye was busy with the dramatic stage directions, in italics: *Alarums and excursions. Trumpet sounds a parley. Enter, on the walls, the Chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee. Another part of the Knesset. Enter a Mapam Herald and others.* And no matter what has been said in the past, things will not be the same after this *Exeunt.*

هكذا من الأصل

Radio for music lovers

TODAY: 08.05: Mozart: "Exsultate Jubilate" (Ely Ameling); Brahms: Clarinet Quintet (Ettlinger, Tel Aviv Quartet). 09.05: Mozart: Symphony No. 35 (Haffner); (Foss); Ben-Haim: Sonata for Strings (Ronli-Riklis); Berg: 3 Parts of "Lyric Suite" (Rodan); 10.05: Chopin: Piano Concerto No. 2 (Zaritskaya); Gershwin: "An American in Paris" (Rodan). 12.05: "My Concert." 1.05 p.m.: Martinu: Fantasia Concertanta (Kubelik); Bizet: Symphony (Beecham). 5.05 p.m.: Sibelius: Violin Concerto (D) (Oistrakh); Grieg: "Peer Gynt" (Neumann). 9.05 p.m. (STEREO): Handel: Concerto Grosso No. 4; Hummel: Mandoline Concerto; Haydn: Symphony No. 52. 10.05 p.m.: Shostakovich: Concerto No. 1 for Piano & Trumpet; Symphony No. 9 (Bernstein). 11.35 p.m.: "Finale."

SATURDAY: 08.05: Albinoni: Concerto No. 7 (I Musici); Leclair: Flute Concerto (Nicolet); Berwald: Symphony No. 2 (Markevitch). 09.30: Quizz. 1.05 p.m. (STEREO): J. Chr. Bach: Symphony; Chopin: Andante Spianato & Grand Polonaise Brilliant (Arrau-Inbal); Tchaikovsky: "Swan Lake." 3.05 p.m.: Beethoven: String Quartet, op. 132 (Amadeus); Siqueira: 3 Inventions for Flute, Oboe & Clarinet. 8.05 p.m.: Rameau: "La Poule"; Ivo Malec: "Dialogue"; Stockhausen: Piece No. 5; Frescobaldi: Toccata (Doris Berman); Schumann: "Dichterliebe" (Barry-Zak). 11.05 p.m.: "Listen and Solve." 00.05: STEREO: Music from distant lands.

SUNDAY: 08.05: Old Spanish music; *Dowland: 2 Songs; Vivaldi: "Spring"*; Mendelssohn: Youth Symphony. 09.05: Beethoven: Sonata, op. 31,2 (Gould); Mozart: String Quartet in g minor. 10.05: Walton: "Facade." 12.35: Telemann: Fantasy for Flute; Casella: Siciliana & Burlesca; Dautier: Sonatina. 4.05 p.m.: "Musica Viva" from Sweden — S. Naumann: "Bombarda"; Lars Bodin: Traces I & II. 5.05 p.m.: Morales: Mass; Britten: Hymn. 8.05 p.m.: IPO: Purcell: Chaconne (Davis); Mozart: Violin Concerto No. 4 (Francescatti); Schumann: Symphony No. 2 (Forster). 9.25 p.m.: Composers as interpreters. 11.05 p.m.: Arnold Bax: Trio Elegy; Enescu: Octet, op. 7.

MONDAY: 08.05: Famous Artists. 09.05: Popular Classics. 10.05: Copenhagen Quartet-Nilsen: from Quartet No. 4; *Schubert: Quartet, op. 29; Wolf: Italian Serenade.* 12.35: Martine Geliot, harp — C.P.E. Bach: Sonata; Roussel: Impromptu; Bartok: "Evening in the Village." 1.05 p.m.: Britten: Simple Symphony (Ronli-Riklis); Mozart: Divertimento, K. 251 (London); Respighi: Adagio & Variations (Andre Navarra); Dvorak: Scherzo Capriccioso. 4.05 p.m.: A Ehrlich: Trio; Brahms: Trio, op. 40 (Rimon-Israel Trio). 5.05 p.m.: Accent on Light Music. 8.05 p.m.: Boito: "Mefistofele" (Serapin). 11.05 p.m.: Mozart: Piano Concerto, K. 488; Mahler: "Veni Creator Spiritus," from Symphony No. 8 (Solti).

TUESDAY: 08.05: Veracini: Recorder Sonata; Mendelssohn: Cello Sonata No. 2 (Schuster); L. Stein: Saxophone Quintet. 09.05: Bracha Eden & Alexander Tamir. 10.05 "Radio Music Club." 12.35: Bartok: Folksongs for Choir. 1.05 p.m.: Quantz: Trio Sonata (Rampal); Bach: Partita in B-flat (Gould); Mozart: Cantata K. 619; Beethoven: Quartet, op. 95. 5.05 p.m.: "Jazz." 8.30 p.m.: Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra-Lukas Foss (STEREO): Villa-Lobos: Choros No. 10; Copland: Cuban Dance; Ravel: Piano Concerto for the Left Hand (Arieh Vardi); "Daphnis et Chloe," Suite No. 2.

WEDNESDAY: 08.05: Bach: Concerto for 2 Pianos in C; Dvorak: Symphony No. 8 (Kubelik-Berlin). 09.05: Herold: "Zampa" Overture; Brahms: Violin Concerto (Stern-Ormandy). 10.05: Rossini: "Wilhelm Tell" — Overture; Orff: "Catulli Carmina" (Jochum). 12.35: *Beethoven:* Octet, op. 103. 1.05 p.m.: Cimarosa: Concerto for 2 Flutes (Aurele & Christiane Nicolet); Schumann: Symphony No. 1 (Sawallisch). 4.05 p.m.: Arturo Toscanini. 5.05 p.m.: Military Bands. 5.35 p.m. ((repeat): Quizz. 8.05 p.m. "Words and Music" — Debussy. 11.05 p.m.: "My Concert."

THURSDAY: 08.05: Famous Artists. 09.05: Weber: Excerpts from "Oberon." 10.05: Tel Aviv Piano Quartet — Bach-Mozart: Prelude & Fugue, from Organ Suite; Ben-Haim: Variations on an Israeli Tune, op. 22; Beethoven: String Trio, op. 9,3. 12.35: Sonata for Piano 4-hands, K. 521. 1.05 p.m.: Dvorak: "Carnaval" Overture; Vivaldi: Concerto *for Violin, Oboe & Strings; Mozart: Aria,* K. 528; Weill: Symphony No. 2. 4.05 p.m. (STEREO) — Repeat-Symphony Concert (see Tuesday). 8.05 p.m.: "This is Studio One." 9 p.m.: "News Sounds" — Giacomo Manzoni: "Words by Beckett"; Gyorgi Ligeti: "Ramifications"; "Melodien." 11.05 p.m.: Mendelssohn: "Travel Letters."

TV PROGRAMMES

FRIDAY

3.00 The Partridge Family. 3.25 Erev Shabbat programme. 6.00 News. 6.05 Shabbat Song. 8.10 Weekly Magazine. 9.10 "The Best of Our Lives" — film. 12.00 News.
Educational: 7.50 Technical Drawing 9. 8.15 Maths. 7. 8.40 A game on words 7-9. 9.05 Geometry 6. 10.00 Biology 10. 10.40 "State and Religion." 11.30 Music. 12.30 "State and Religion." 4.00 For Kindergarteners. 4.20 Story. 4.30 A Meeting with an Author.
Arabic: 6.00 News. 6.04 Film. 7.45 News. 8.02 Programme Review.

SATURDAY

8.00 Hamavdil. 8.30 Mabat. 9.10 Ironside. 10.00 Mabat Sport. 10.50 Entertainment from Abroad. 11.30 News.
Arabic: 6.00 News. 6.04 Requests. 6.32 Innovations and Inventions. 6.45 Music and Poetry. 7.30 News.

SUNDAY

5.30 News. 5.32 The Brady Bunch. 6.00 Ot Ot Ot. 8.00 Youth Magazine. 8.30 Mabat. 9.00 "It Takes a Thief." 9.50 "Oedipus Rex." 11.20 News.
Educational: 7.50 Technology 9. 8.15 Geometry 9. 9.05 English 5. 9.25 "Safety." 10.00 English 9. 10.20 Science 8. 10.45 French. 11.25 Geometry 6. 12.00 English 10. 12.20 A Programme in Memory of *Prof.* Aaron Katzir. 1.00 Technical Drawing 9. 1.20 A Game on Words 7-9. 4.00 Handiwork. 4.12 A Programme in Memory of Prof. Aaron Katzir. 4.33 French. 4.48 Biology. 5.08 Electricity.
Arabic: 6.30 News. 6.32 "Sami and Susu." 7.00 "China" — Documentary. 7.30 News and Weekly Magazine.

MONDAY

5.30 News. 5.32 "Windows on the World" — a Magazine programme. 6.00 "Games and Hobbies." 8.00 "Rembrandt" — documentary. 8.30 Mabat. 9.00 Entertainment — "An Evening with Yehoram Gaon." 9.40 "What Next? Questions after the war." 10.30 "Mannix." 11.20 News.
Educational: 8.15 English 6. 9.05 Geometry 6. 10.00 Biology 9. 10.20 English 5. 11.25 Maths. 8. 12.00 Biology 10. 12.20 Science 7. 1.00 Biology 9. 1.20 Science 6. 4.00 "Nepal." 4.20 English. 4.40 "Religion *and State.*"
Arabic: 6.30 News. 6.32 Sport. 7.17 Projector. 7.27 Programme Review. 7.30 News.

TUESDAY

5.30 News. 5.32 Service Broadcast. 5.42 Science Series. 6.05 A short film with Charlie Chaplin. 6.20 "My Friends all over the world" — Canada. 8.00 Morasha. 8.30 Mabat. 9.00 "Columbo." 10.15 Moked. 11.05 News.
Educational: 9.05 Maths. 7. 10.00 English 9. 10.20 "Safety." 10.45 For Kindergarteners. 11.05 Geometry 9. 11.25 English 7. 12.00 English 10. 12.20 English 8. 1.00 Technology 9. 1.40 Film. 4.00 "The Silk." 4.45 Electricity.
Arabic: 6.30 News. 6.32 "Air Force" — Documentary. 7.00 Family Magazine. 7.30 News.

WEDNESDAY

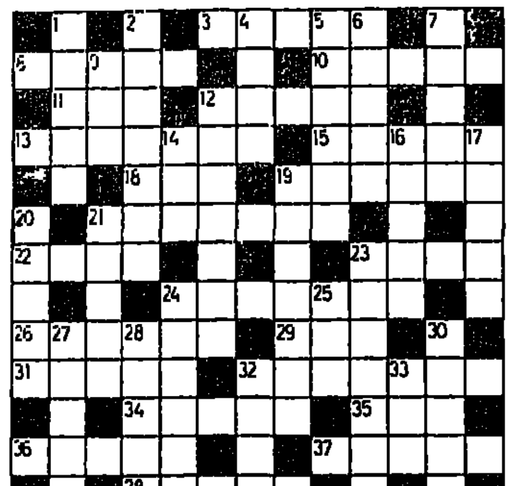
5.30 News. 5.32 My Friend Flicka. 6.00 Cartoons. 6.00 Nanny and the Professor. 8.30 Mabat. 9.00 "There Were Once Russians in Jerusalem" — Documentary. 10.00 "Pal" — film. 11.30 Football World Cup 1974: Eve of the Finals in West Germany. 12.15 News.
Educational: 8.15 Geometry 5. 8.40 Literature 7-9. 9.05 Maths. 8. 10.00 English 9. 10.20 English 7. 10.45 Story. 11.05 Biology 9. 11.25 English 8. 12.00 Algebra 10. 12.20 Geometry 6. 1.00 Music. 1.20 Science 7. 1.40 A Game on Words. 2.10 Technical Drawing 9. 4.00 For Kindergarteners. 4.20 English. 4.45 Electricity.
Arabic: 6.30 News. 6.32 The Forest Rangers. 7.00 Poetry. 7.05 "Visiting Card." 7.27 Programme Review. 7.30 News.

THURSDAY

4.00 World Cup Finals: Opening Ceremony and Brazil v. Yugoslavia (Live from Frankfurt). 8.00 "Jerusalem in Art." 8.30 Mabat. 9.00 Hawaii 5-0. 9.50 "Klaylim." 10.40 "The Man in the Funny Suit" — film. 11.20 News.
Educational: 8.15 Maths 8. 9.05 Maths. 8. 10.00 Technology 9. 10.20 Geometry 5. 10.45 For Kindergarteners. 11.05 Biology 9. 11.25 Science 7. 12.00 Algebra 9. 12.30 Science 6. 1.20 French. 1.40 Film.
Arabic: 7.45 News.

TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWORD

Use the same diagram for either the Easy or the Cryptic puzzle.



EASY CROSSWORD

ACROSS
3 Almost (5)
8 Restrict (5)
10 Cruel creature (5)
11 Religious woman (3)
12 Wide river mouth (5)
13 Small quantity (7)
15 Part of a church (5)
18 Male person (3)
19 Insinuated (6)
21 Doctor (7)
22 Piece of verse (4)
23 Fencing sword (4)
24 Short periods of time (7)
26 Ordinary (6)
29 Prosecute (3)
31 Made more comfortable (5)
32 Entice (7)
34 Having a lot of foliage (5)
35 Fool (3)
36 Mean person (5)
37 Carved gem (5)
38 Way in (5)

DOWN
1 Less important (5)
2 Least (7)
4 Article (4)
5 Get (6)
6 Locomotive (5)
7 Not fresh (5)
9 Mire (3)
12 Cellar (7)
14 Automobile (3)
16 Ceases (5)
17 Borders (5)
19 Truthfulness (7)
20 Gap (5)
21 Appears (5)
23 Everlasting (7)
24 Up-to-date (6)
25 Hard - shelled fruit (3)
27 Fertile part of a desert (5)
28 Confused fighting (5)
30 Took part in a play (5)
32 At a distance (4)
33 Intention (3)

Wednesday's Easy solution

ACROSS.—1, Trust. 6, Issue. 9, Content. 10, Scrap. 11, Vests. 12, Minim. 13, Angered. 15, Art. 17, Stud. 18, Relish. 19, Plead. 20, Errors. 22, Send. 24, Rod. 25, Divides. 26, Steed. 27, Stole. 28, Agate. 29, Enquire. 30, Crowd. 31, Creel.

DOWN.—2, Recent. 3, Scared. 4, Top. 5, Staid. 6, Invited. 7, Stem. 8, Utters. 12, Meals. 13, Aster. 14, Guard. 15, Aimed. 16, Thuds. 18, Rapid. 19, Pretend. 21, Rotter. 22, Singer. 23, Nettle. 25, Demur. 26, Slew. 28, Arc.

Wednesday's Cryptic solution

ACROSS.—1, Steal. 6 Cuffs. 9, Sea-lion. 10, T-RAC-T. 11, Signs. 12, Scot-t. 13, Pen-name. 15, Bad. 17, Eyot. 18, B-rainy. 19 Fleas. 20, A-nimal. 23, Slur. 24, Le-N. 25, Tellers. 26, Shi(f(t)ed. 27, Can-oe. 28, Bunny. 29, Last out. 30, Waxed. 31, Ghost.

DOWN.—2, Turkey. 3, A-scent. 4, Let. 5, Place. 6, Costers. 7, Unit. 8, Fan-tan. 12, Small. 13, Pedal. 14, No-t in. 15, Bible. 16, Dyers. 18, Baked. 19, Fat-head. 21, Neva-da. 22, Sleuth. 23, U-ran-us. 25, Tenth. 26, Sole. 28, Bug.

CRYPTIC PUZZLE

ACROSS
3 Sound that may hurt! (5)
8 Like the sole suspect? (5)
10 Small animal? (5)
11 Croesus swallowed it (3)
12 Tolerate British Rail getting nothing right (5)
13 Quarrel over some nuclear matter? (4—3)
15 For sale! (5)
18 Flier at some altitude (3)
19 It goes to one's head (6)
21 Suffered ill feeling (4, 3)
22 Being a foreigner, does he roll his R's? (4)
23 A trying time in the tube? (4)
24 They get a letter from their sister, but not commonly (7)
26 One too young to be a freshman? (3,3)
29 He's returned to the Ministry (3)
31 Gun-getter (5)
32 Like a much shot old colonel? (7)
34 It can numb the pain of a quiet hero (5)
35 *Youngster of 50 AD?* (3)
36 Frenchman who takes her in (5)
37 It makes pistols harmless! (5)
38 Reprimand clods? (5)

DOWN
1 Does he take on the workers? (5)
2 Home for the homeless? (7)
4 Cromwellian feature (4)
5 Tool for rebuilding hovels (6)
6 Shanks's pony trekker (5)
7 Give one's address? (5)
9 The sun king? (3)
12 Greasy storeroom? (7)
14 A canned product (3)
16 Pornshop pictures? (5)
17 Where to get dismissed for drunkenness? (5)
19 His is a growing concern (7)
20 Sea-side mate? (5)
21 Concentrate on your knitting? (5)
23 Saint Simon? (7)
24 Prosaic opposite (6)
25 Copper? Not half! (3)
27 Start to be competitive (5)
28 Under carriages or body bearers (5)
30 Succession of command? (5)
32 Orange cont? (4)
33 What to do or die in the attempt (3)

SOLUTIONS TO TODAY'S PUZZLES ON MONDAY

BRIDGE
By George Levinrew

E-W Vul

North (D)
♠ 8 5 3
♡ 4 3
♢ A K Q J 5
♣ K 7 3

Almosnino West
♠ A Q 2
♡ 8
♢ 8 6 4 3
♣ A Q 5 4 2

Balalia East
♠ 6 4
♡ Q J 9 7 6 2
♢ 10 9 7
♣ J 9

South
♠ K J 10 9 7
♡ A K 10 5
♢ 2
♣ 10 8 6

The bidding:

North	South
1 ♢	1 ♠
2 ♢	2 ♡
3 ♠	3 ♠
4 ♠	Pass

Both West and South had problems on the play of today's deal from the Haifa Purim tournament. The singleton ♡ was the opening lead covered by the J and won by the K. If you were declarer how would you play?

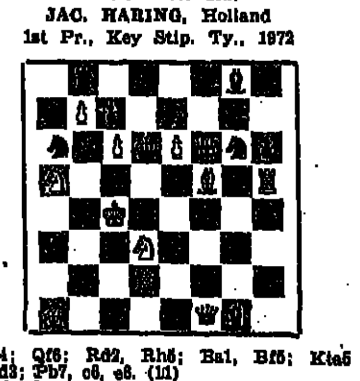
South saw trouble ahead. What could he do about his losing clubs, hearts and spades? Where was the important ♣ A? How far could he get with discards on the diamonds? In his dilemma he played a ♠ which West won with the Q.

Now West wondered what he could do before declarer would take over with that fearful ♢ suit. Surely East did not have a sure entry which would enable him to lead a ♡ for West to trump. But could an entry be created? West made the imaginative desperate lead of a small ♣ away from the A, Q. Had declarer played the ♣ K he could have followed this with three rounds of diamonds, discarding two clubs. Then he could ruff a ♣ and lead the ♡ A. West could ruff with the ♠ 2, but then could only make one more ♠ trick. Thus the contract would be made.

But declarer did not dare play the ♣ K, for he feared to lose three ♣ tricks. Hoping that the opening lead of the ♡ 8 was the top of a doubleton and not a singleton, he played low. East won the trick with the lowly J, understood the message, and led a high ♡. With the defence thus winning two ♠ tricks, a ruff of a ♡, two clubs and the ruff of a ♣ by East, the contract was set three tricks.

CHESS / Eliahu Shahaf

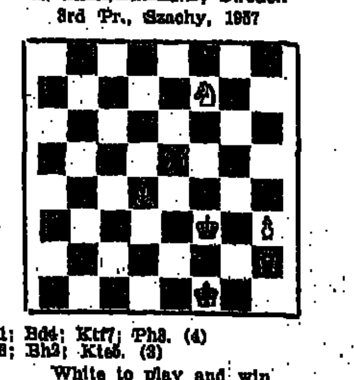
Problem No. 2517
JAC. HARING, Holland
1st Pr., Key Stip. Ty., 1972



Kc4; Qf6; Rd2, Rh5; Ba1, Bf5; Kta5 Ktd3; Pb7, c6, e6. (11)
Kd5; Qf1; Rb8; Bg1, Bg8; Kta6, Ktg6; Pc7, h6. (9)

White mates in three (3x)

Problem No. 2518
A. HILDEBRAND, Sweden
3rd Pr., Szachy, 1957



Kf1; Bd4; Ktf7; Ph3. (4)
Kf3; Bh2; Kte5. (3)

White to play and win

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 2513 (Dharmawan, Maruta, Bwee). 1.B:f6! thr. 2. Be7+; 1.- B:d5 2.f:e+; 1.- c:d5 2.B:e5+; 1.- c:d5 2.Q:e5+; 1.- K:d5 2.d:c4+. Problem No. 2514 (Ivanov). 1.e7 Qb6 2. Ba5! Qb5! 3.Bb6 Qd7 4.Kb8 — draw.

NICE OLYMPICS

The XXI Olympiad opened yesterday in Nice with a record number of 76 nations taking part in the event. Israel is represented this year by Grandmaster Vladimir Liberzon, International Masters Yair Kraidman, Moshe Czerniak, Shimon Kagan, Yaacov Bleiman and Senior Master Yitzhak Radashkovich. With some tournament luck our national side can perhaps play in finals A which includes the 16 teams displaying the Hamilton-Russell Cup. The favourite to win the event is the USSR (who won every event since 1952) whose team consists of A. Karpov, V. Korchnoi, B. Spassky, T. Petrosian, M. Tal and G. Kuzmin. The Olympiad is a festive one this year, marking the 50th anniversary of the World Chess Federation (FIDE).

THE LITTLE OLYMPIAD. The traditional European team tournament (Clare Benedict Cup), nicknamed "The Little Olympiad" was held in Menorca and won by England (18½ points) ahead of West Germany (17½), Switzerland (15), Denmark (14½), Sweden (14), Holland (13), Spain (11) and Austria (8½).

NONA'S SUCCESS

Women's world champion Nona Gaprindashvili did very well in the all-male Dortmund international tournament *tying third* with Yugoslavia's M. Damjanovic. The joint winners of the event were L. Szabo (Hungary) and V. Ciocaltea (Rumania). Here is an entertaining game won by Nona.

Sicilian Defence

N. GAPRINDASHVILI — R. SERVATI

1.e4 c5 2.Ktf3 Ktc6 3.d4 c:d 4.Kt:d4 g6 5.c4 Bg7 6.Be3 Ktf6 7.Ktc3 Ktg4 8.Q:g4 Kt:d4 9.Qd1 e5 10.Ktb5 0-0 11.Be2 Qh4 12.Kt:d4 e:d 13.B:d4 Q:e4 14.B:g7 Q:g2 15.Qd4! Q:h1+ 16.Kd2 Q:a1 17.Qf6. Black resigns.

HUNGARIAN TRIUMPH IN YUGOSLAVIA

Giula Sax, the great hope of Hungarian chess, won the traditional Vrncka-Banja international tournament (with 10½ points out of 15 games) ahead of USSR's Mark Taimanov (half a point behind the winner). The following game is typical for the play of the young Hungarian.

Vienna Game

G. SAX — V. CIOCALTEA

1.e4 e5 2.Ktc3 Ktf6 3.f4 d5 4.f:e Kt:e4 5.d3 Kt:c3 6.b:c d4 7.Ktf3 c5 8.Be2 Ktc6 9.0-0 Be7 10.Qe1 0-0 11.Qg3 Kh8 12.Kt... B:g5 13.B:g5 Qe8 14.Bh5 d:c 15.Ra... Ktd4 16.Bf6! Rg8? 17.e6! B:e6 18.B:d... c:d 19.B:f7 Q:f7 20.R:f7 B:f7 21.Qf4 B... 22.Q:d4. Black resigns.

An interesting endgame occurred in the game between Nikolic (Yugoslavia) and Bagirov (USSR). Here is the position *after White's 38th move:*

White — (Nikolic — Ke3; Qg2; Rg1, Rg3; Bc2, Bd2; Kte3, Ktf3; Pa4, c3, d... e5, h6. (13). Black (Bagirov) — Ka... Qf7; Rg6, Rg8; Bd7, Be7; Kta5, Kth7; Pb3, c4, d5, f5, g5. (13).

38.- f4 39.Kth4!! 40.Kt:g6 R:g6 41.R... Qe8 42.Kt:d5 Rc8 43.B:h7 Qh5+ ... Ke1 Bh3 45.Rb1 Qf7 46.R:h8 Q:h7 ... R:g3 Ka7 48.B:g5 Qb1+ 49.Kf2 B... 50.R:g5 Qc2+ 51.Kg3 Qd3+ 52. Qf3 R... 53.Rg7+ Ktb7 54.Ktf4 Q:f3+ 55.K... and White won.

UNEXPECTED DRAWS

White — Kb1; Rb4; Pa3, b3. (4). Black — Kd5; Qd2; Pa4, b5. (4).

1.- Q:b4? 2.a:b a:b 3.Kb2 Kc4 4.K... b2 5.Ka2! and since 4.- Kc3 5.Kb1 K... leads to a stalemate, White keeps the ... position and achieves a draw. (Tartakover, Bad-Homburg, 1927).

White — Kd4; Qd3; Pf2. (3). Black — Ka2; Pa4, b2. (3).

1.Kc4? b1Q! 2.Q:b1+ K:b1 3.Kb4 Kb... with a draw. White had an easy win ... 1.Qc2! a3 2.Kc3 Ka1 3.Qb3. (Marshall-Yates, Carlsbad, 1929).

NATIONAL TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

Haifa Technion I headed the N.T.C. First Division after the 8th round with 30(1) points, followed by Bat Yam Hapoel 30, Tel Aviv University 29(1), Rishon Lezion Feldklein 27(1), T.A. Lasker 26½(1), Emek Hefer Hapoel 2..., Ramat Gan 22(6), Jerusalem Rubinstein 21½(1), Haifa Lasker 21½, T.A. Youth Centre 20(1), Jerusalem Hapoel 16½(...), Haifa Technion II 13½ points. Jerusalem ASA and Petah Tikva were in the lead of Second Division south and North respectively.

هكذا من الأصل

1934
1974
FORTY YEARS OF INSURANCE MIGDAL-BINYAN

BING LINTAS

WHAT'S ON

Plant a Tree in Israel With your Own Hands: Free tours for planters to the Hills of Judea leave every Monday and Wednesday from Jerusalem and every Tuesday from Tel Aviv. For details and registration please call Visitors Department, Keren Kayemet Le-Israel (Jewish National Fund), in Jerusalem — Rehov King George, corner Rehov Keren Kayemet. Tel. 35261. In Tel Aviv — 96 Rehov Hayarkon, opp. Dan Hotel, Tel. 234449.

Visiting Jerusalem? Carta's Historical Atlas of Jerusalem is a must — get it today at your hotel shop.

A Stone in David's Tower. Sound and Light Show in Jerusalem. Every evening, except Friday, 7.30 p.m. in Hebrew, 8.45 p.m. in English. Additional show at 10 p.m. — Mon., Tues., Wed., Sat., in English. Sun., Thurs. in French. Tickets: Jerusalem agencies and Citadel box office (evenings). Please come warmly dressed.

Hadassah Tours

1. Medical Centre at 9.30 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 12.15 p.m. and 2.00 p.m. Last tour on Friday at 12.15 p.m. Kennedy Building. No charge. Buses 19 and 27.

2. Morning half day tour of all Hadassah projects. IL8.40 ($2) per person towards transportation and refreshments. By reservation only: Tel. 416333.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY, conducted tours in English, weekdays at 9 and 11 a.m. starting from the lobby of The Administration Building at the Givat Ram Campus. Tours of the Mount Scopus Campus at 11.30 a.m. from the lobby of the Truman Building. For further details call Public Relations Dept. Tel. 30211 ext. 725.

Tourists and visitors come and see the General Israel Orphans Home for Girls, Jerusalem, and its manifold activities and impressive modern building. Free guided tours weekdays between 10-4. Bus No 6 Kiryat Moshe. Tel. 523291.

Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, Schneller Wood Romema. Tel. 533822, 7.30 a.m.-dusk.

WIZO

Wizo Tourist Department, 1 Rehov Mapu. Free Daily Tours, 9 a.m., call 226060.

1. Rehov Mapu. Daily Home Hospitality Service run by Israeli volunteers for volunteers from abroad.

Open House for New Immigrants, Tourists, Wizo Members every Tuesday, 4-6 p.m.

AT THE KHAN THEATRE (opposite railway station)

1. Folklore Evening of Song and Dance, with Inbal. Every Wednesday at 9 p.m.

2. The Jerusalem chamber music society, a concert, at 7.30 p.m., Sat. 8.6.74.

TEL AVIV

Tel Aviv Museum, Sderot Shaul Hamelech. Exhibitions: New Building: Moshe Castel Retrospective Exhibition Graphic Halls — Lovis Corinth: 120 drawings, etchings, lithographs, woodcuts. Eric Brunn — Posters from Finland; Meyerhoff Hall: Israeli art. Jaglom Hall: Impressionism. Hall No. 3; Surrealism, post-cubism. Haft Hall: kinetic art. Helena Rubinstein Pavilion, 6 Rehov Tarsat. OSIA HOFSTATTER —Drawings and Watercolors. Visiting hours in both buildings: Sun., Mon., Wed., Thurs — 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Tues. 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; 4 p.m.-10 p.m.; Fri 10 a.m.-2 p.m.; Sat. 7 p.m.-11 p.m.

The Helena Rubinstein Art Library (new building) Open: Sun., Mon., Wed., Thurs., 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; Tues.: 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; 4 p.m.-7 p.m.; Fri.; 10 a.m.-1 p.m.

Ha'aretz Museum, Tel Aviv Museum Centre, Ramat Aviv (1) Glass Museum; (2) Kadmon Numismatic Museum; (3) Ceramics Museum; (4) Museum of Science and Technology; (5) Museum of Ethnography and Folklore (6) Alphabet Museum; (7) Nechushtan Pavilion; (8) Tel-Qasile Excavations; Open: Sun., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., 9 a.m.-4.00 p.m. Fri. 9.00 a.m.-1 p.m., Sat. 10.00 a.m.-2.00 p.m.

Temporary exhibition at the Glass Museum, Ramat Aviv. Glass from Scandinavia.

MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES OF TEL AVIV-YAFO, 10 Rehov Mifratz Shlomo. Open as above.

MUSEUM OF THE HISTORY OF TEL AVIV-YAFO, 27 Rehov Bialik. Open as above but closed Saturday.

Conducted Tours:

Tel Aviv University

Free conducted tours in English, of RAMAT AVIV CAMPUS daily except Saturday. Assembly point at University — 10.30 a.m. Public Relations Dept. —Transportation — by public buses 25, 26, 79, 80. Free transportation on Mondays and Wednesdays from hotels: 9.30 a.m.-Tadmor, Sharon, Accadia, Validur, Samuel, Astor, Dan Park, Deborah, Adiv, Ami, Shalom, Basle, 10 a.m.-Sheraton, Hilton, Ramat Aviv.

American Mizrachi Women's Organization 16, 18 Rehov Dov Hoz, Tel Aviv, call Tel. 220187, 243106; Jerusalem 222644, 621608; L.Haifa, 84328; Beersheba, 3171.

ORT ISRAEL: for visits please contact: ORT Tel Aviv, Tel. 762291-2; ORT Jerusalem, Tel. 233676; ORT Haifa, Tel. 664000, ORT Netanya, Tel. 22022.

National Religious Women's Organization Mizrahi and Hapoel Hamizrahi Women in Israel, 166 Rehov Ibn Gvirol, Tel Aviv; call Tel. 03-788912, 03-440316 Jerusalem: Tel. 02-30620, 02-35282. Mondays, Wednesdays guided tours, through Neve Sara Herzog Complex, Bnei Brak.

WIZO

Wizo Tourist Department, 118 Hayarkon St. Free Daily Tours, 9 a.m. Call 232939.

38 Rehov David Hamelech Daily Home Hospitality Service run by Israeli volunteers for volunteers from abroad.

Open House for New Immigrants, Tourists, Wizo, Members every Wednesday, 4-6 p.m. When in Tel Aviv, visit the Wizo Boutique 38 Rehov David Hamelech.

Moetzet Hapoalot — Pioneer Women: Courtesy tours Sunday through Thursday 9 a.m. Tel Aviv, Histadrut Bldg., 93 Rehov Arlosorov, Tel. 261111; Jerusalem, Beit Elisheva, Rehov Elazar Hamodai, Katamon, Tel. 31616; Haifa Community Centre, 14 Rehov Zalah, Kiryat Eliezer, Tel. 523664. Phone for reservations.

• Canadian Hadassah Wizo Office, 118 Hayarkon, Tel. [illegible] 8 a.m. 2 p.m.

Hadassah Club, 60 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. [illegible]

Israel War Museum, depicting the "Rebirth of Israel". Shalom Mayer Tower, Tel Aviv, Tel. [illegible]

NETANYA

WIZO

Wizo Tourist Department. Free tours conducted by appointment. Please call Mrs. Zeldon 053 21152 13 McDonald Rd. Daily Home Hospitality Service run by Israeli volunteers for volunteers from abroad. Open House for New Immigrants, Tourists, Wizo Members, every Wednesday 4-6 p.m.

HAIFA

Hadassah Club Youth Aliya office, 209 Rehov Hameginim, Tel. 642461, 664876.

Goldman Art Gallery 93 Sd Hanassi, Haifa. Tel. 80480. Exhibition of Sculptures by Aaron Bezalel. Open daily, 10 a.m.-1 p.m., 4-7 p.m., 8-10 p.m., Sat. 8-9.30 p.m.

WIZO

Wizo Tourist Department, 50 Rehov Moriah Daily Tours, 9 a.m. Free of charge. Call 84449. Daily Home Hospitality Service run by Israeli volunteers for volunteers from abroad. Open House for New Immigrants, Tourists, Wizo Members, every Wednesday, 4-6 p.m.

University of Haifa. Free conducted tours in English; daily from 9 a.m. till 4 p.m. Friday, 9 a.m. till 2 p.m. Details: Public Relations Dept., Tel. 254405.

EILAT

WIZO

Wizo Tourist Department. Daily Tours. 9 a.m. Free of charge. Please call Mrs. Faye Morris, 059-2961.

NEHARIYA

WIZO

Wizo Tourist Department. Free Daily Tours, 9 a.m. Please call Mrs. Zimenauer 04-920097.

SATURDAY

JERUSALEM

Organ Music by Philip Regev every Saturday at 11.30 a.m. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium. Public welcome.

TIVYON GROWTH CENTRE
Encounter, Gestalt and Primal Groups. Weekly ongoing groups and weekend marathons, groups for singles and couples.
P.O.B. 808, Kfar Shmaryahu,
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CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED

Israel Theatres

Haifa Municipal Theatre	The Cameri Theatre	Habimah
Cameri Theatre performance THE SEAGULL Haifa Sat., June 8 Sun., June 9 THE INSPECTOR GENERAL Ashdod Tue., June 11 Stage 2 SYLVESTER '72 Tel Aviv, Cameri Tomorrow, June 8 Sun., June 9	THE SEAGULL Haifa Municipal Theatre From June 1 to June 11 Tel Aviv Wed., June 12 Premiere FOR I STILL BELIEVE IN YOU Tel Aviv, Tzavta Sat., June 8, 8.00 and 10.30 p.m. Sun., June 9, 8.30 p.m. Haifa Theatre performance SYLVESTER '72 Tel Aviv Sat., June 8	Premiere THE DEATH OF DANTON Tel Aviv, Large Hall Sat., June 8 Mon., June 10 Tues., June 11 Wed., June 12 HO! HO! JULIET Tel Aviv, Small Hall Sat., June 8 Sun., June 9 Mon., June 10 Habimartef WHO IS WHAT? Tonight, 8.30 p.m. Sat., 8.00 p.m.

The Israel National *Opera*

1 Allenby Road • Tel. 57227

9.6, 11.6, Tel Aviv at 8.30
CIRCUS PRINCESS

8.6, 10.6 Tel Aviv at 8.30
13.6 Premiere, Haifa Armon at 8 p.m.
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO — MOZART

FOR ALL THE FAMILY
IN COLOUR
FIRST SHOW 7.00 p.m.
ISRAEL PREMIERE.
A STORY OF A BOY WHO FOUGHT FOR JUSTICE!
★ KEN RANDALL in
MATANZA

Second Show 9.30 p.m.
Second Week

Midnight show Sat., June 8 only
CHARLES BRONSON as "THE MECHANIC"

You will laugh with
ROWAN and MARTIN
The unforgettable "Laugh-in" team
in the unconventional film,
THE MALTESE BIPPY
4.30, 7.15, 9.30 TCHELET CINEMA

THE ISRAEL CINEMATIQUE
Tel Aviv-Yafo Municipality Youth and Culture Dept.
Tel Aviv University Faculty of Arts and Communications
The Israel Film Archives, Haifa

8.6, 6.30 p.m.:	CASQUE D'OR — Jacques Becker with Simone Signoret and Serge Reggiani THE BIG SAVE — French short, English subtitles
9.00 p.m.:	BANDE A PART — Jean-Luc Goddard HAMET al Ha-hai — Avi Nesher — Hebrew short
9.6, 4.30 p.m.:	LAST SUMMER — Frank Perry
6.30 p.m.:	BANDE A PART — Jean-Luc Goddard HAMET al Ha-hai — Avi Nesher — Hebrew short
9.00 p.m.:	CASQUE D'OR — Jacques Becker, with Simone Signoret and Serge Reggiani THE BIG SAVE — French short, English subtitles
10.6, 4.30 p.m.:	ALPHAVILLE — Jean-Luc Goddard
6.30 p.m.:	THE DYBBUK — Michael Waszynski — Yiddish, English subtitles
9.00 p.m.:	MOTHER JOAN OF THE ANGELS — Jerzy Kawalerowicz
13.6, 6.30 p.m.:	LUCKY JOE — Michel Deville, with Eddie Constantine, Francoise Arnoult
9.00 p.m.:	SCARFACE — Howard Hawks, with Paul Muni — No Hebrew subtitles
14.6, 2.30 p.m.:	LAST SUMMER — Frank Perry — to be shown at the Tel Aviv Museum
	Films for Children and Youth
18.6, 4.00 p.m.:	SINBAD THE SAILOR (Based on "A thousand and one Nights")

4 Rehov Pumbadita, Tel Aviv, Tel. 284425, Box Office 235865
Buses 12, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 55, 61, 62, 66

INVITATION

The Israel office of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland extends an invitation to participate in its 25th Anniversary celebrations at Kibbutz Amiad on Wednesday June 26, 1974 from 4.30 to 8.30 p.m. Admission by invitation only. Transport will leave Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa for the ceremony. For details and reservations, please phone: Tel. 03-265244, by June 15, 1974.

هكذا من الأصل

DRIVE-IN Club
Tel. 477177
TONIGHT AT 10 p.m.
Hell can be... very cold ...very wet... and very deep!
"SUBMARINE X-1"
★ JAMES CAAN
Directed by: William Graham

HOD HACARMEL SUMMER CAMP
Mt. Carmel, Haifa
Half-day camp, daily and boarding camp.
REGISTRATION CONTINUES
HOD HACARMEL SUMMER CAMP
25 Rehov Danya, Haifa
Tel. 258901.

HAVE PITY
Thousands of homeless *animals* are suffering
Please help us lessen their suffering
Bring newly born puppies and kittens to the
I.S.P.C.A. — Tel Aviv
30 Rehov Salame
Tel. 827621
buses nos. 18 and 41
(consult us on spaying)

Ettlinger Advt.—Danziger

I am leaving for a tour in Europe beginning July 16.

The first landing in Greece. Anyone who wants to come with me, please write to P.O.B. 33357, Tel Aviv, or call Tel. 476351 from 6 p.m. Ask for Haim.

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION — DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY
announces a public lecture, in English, by
PROFESSOR ISRAEL SCHEFFLER
Victor S. Thomas Professor of Education and Philosophy, Harvard University,
on
"John Dewey's Psychology"
to be held on Tuesday, June 11 at 8 p.m. Lauterman Building, Lecture Hall Aleph.
Chairman: Dr. Yirmiyahu Yovel

Botschaft der Bundesrepublik Deutschland
Kulturzentrum

Prof.
GERHARD NICKEL
University of Stuttgart
will lecture on
WEST GERMAN and EAST GERMAN
Convergences and Divergences of the Language in BRD and DDR

Thursday
June 13, 1974
at 7.30 p.m.

Lecture and discussion in German

Reservations (free)
Tel. 03-281870

19 Kikar Malchei Israel
TEL AVIV

The World Zionist Organization
Immigration and Absorption Dept.
tour ve' aleh
tour inVEst aleh

TONIGHT
FRIDAY, June 7, 9 p.m.
"ONEG SHABBAT"
Especially for visitors
Ihud Shivat Zion Synagogue
86 Rehov Ben Yehuda
Tel Aviv (opp. Super-Sol)
Tourists are cordially invited to meet:
Rabbi Yehuda Ansbacher
Israel Taslitt (writer and editor)
Ya'acov Bar-Or
Arieh Chapman
Tour Ve'Aleh
Everyone welcome
Refreshments

Tour Ve'Aleh is every day at the service of tourists interested in settling in Israel —
Tel Aviv, 68 Rehov Ibn Gvirol (Tel. 03-268360; 03-268426)
Haifa, 135 Sderot Hanassi (Tel. 04-86104)
Jerusalem, 7 Rehov Hillel (Tel. 02-233819)

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THE WIDEST RANGE OF MATERNITY WEAR
BIG REDUCTIONS
for 35th anniversary
JEHUDITH
39 Rehov Hacarmel, Tel Aviv, Tel. 56980, third shop from Allenby Road.
OPEN ALL DAY

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ISRAEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

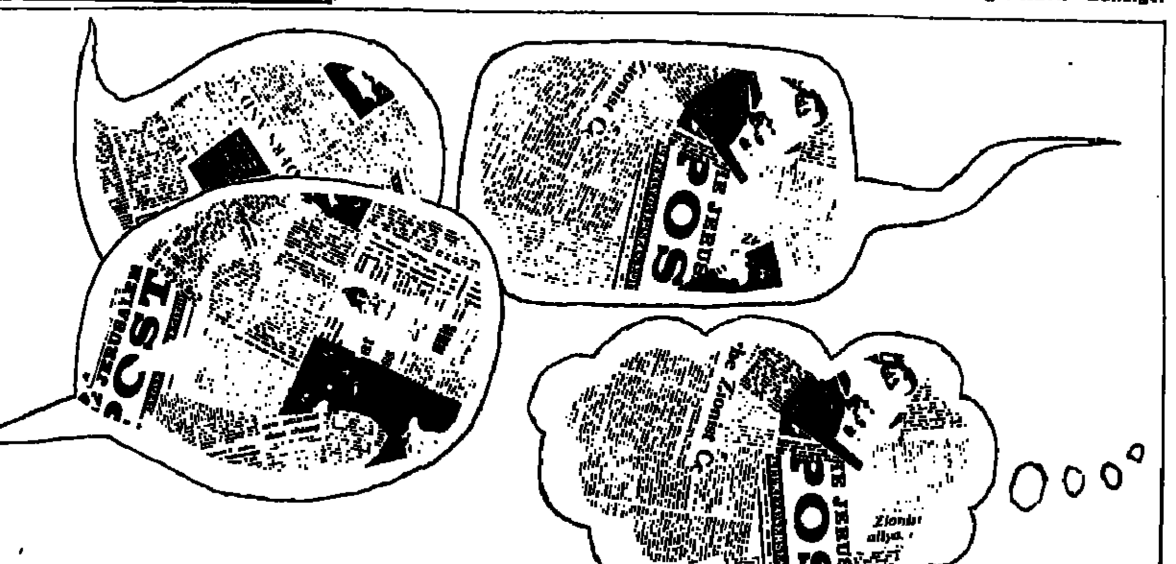
THE TECHNION SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
OPEN CONCERT NO. 4
ISRAEL PRO-MUSICA ORCHESTRA

Conductor: DALIA ATLAS
Soloists: YAIR KLESS — Violin
MARK DRUBINSKY — Cello

PROGRAMME
Mozart: Divertimento in D Major
Bach: Violin concerto in A minor
Boccherini: Cello concerto in D Major
Britten: Simple Symphony

Free entrance
Public invited

Haifa, Technion City, Churchill Hall,
Tuesday, June 11, 1974, 8.30 p.m.



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Commencing Saturday, June 8, at 7.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.
Weekdays at 4.30, 7.15, 9.30 p.m.
See times of performance of individual cinemas

ALLENBY Tel. 57820
2nd week

PAUL NEWMAN
ROBERT REDFORD
A GEORGE ROY HILL FILM
THE STING
Winner 7 "Oscars" Awards — Best Film of The Year
4.30, 7, 9.30

BEN YEHUDA Tel. 222759
ISRAEL PREMIERE
Fellini
AMARCORD
The opening film at Cannes Festival

CINEMA ONE Tel. 57052
2nd week
PETER BOYLE
CRAZY JOE
4.30, 7.15, 9.30

CINERAMA
ISRAEL PREMIERE
4.30, 7.15, 9.30
CARROL BAKER
ALAN SCOTT
THE DAGGER OF ICE

CHEN Tel. 282288
2nd week
4.30—7.15—9.30
Filmed in Israel
BILLY TWO HATS
GREGORY PECK
DESI ARNEZ, Jr.
A NORMAN JEWISON — PATRICK PALMER Production

ESTHER Tel. 225610
6th week
DUSTIN HOFFMAN
STEVE McQUEEN
PAPILLON
Sat., 7 and 9.30
4, 7, 9.30

DEKEL Tel. 454114/5
4th week
7, 9.30
AL PACINO "SERPICO"

GAT Tel. 267888
7th week
JACK LEMMON · JULIET MILLS
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A BILLY WILDER FILM
Avanti!
United Artists
Owing to the length of film 2 perfs daily at 6.30 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.
Please be on time

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FIRST SHOW: 7.15
KEN RANDALL
KENNETH GOODEND
in
MATANZA
2nd week
SECOND SHOW: 9.30
RON ELY
CATHARINA CONTI
in
THE HOWL OF THE BLACK WOLVES
See also page 28

GORDON Tel. 244378
6th week
L'EMMERDEUR
LINO VENTURA
JACQUES BREL
4.30 7.15, 9.30

HOD Tel. 226226
YUL BRYNNER
HENRY FONDA
DIRK BOGARDE
THE SERPENT
4.30, 7.15, 9.30

LIMOR Tel. 260778
4th week
ELIZABETH TAYLOR
LAURENCE HARVEY
NIGHT WATCH
4.30, 7.15, 9.30

MAXIM Tel. 287457
3rd week
THE LAST DECAMERON
4.30, 7.15, 9.30

MOGRABI Tel. 58331
2nd week
ELLIOT GOULD
THE LONG GOODBYE
Adults Only
4.30, 7.15, 9.30

OPHIR Tel. 613321
JAMES COBURN
MICHAEL SARRAZIN
HARRY IN YOUR POCKET
4.30, 7.15, 9.30

ORDAN Tel. 55851
ISRAEL PREMIERE
THE MUSICAL THAT CONQUERED THE WORLD
GODSPELL
20 MILLION PEOPLE SAW THIS FILM IN THE U.S.
4.30, 7.15, 9.30
10, 12, 2, 4, 7.15, 9.30

PARIS Tel. 286605
10—12—2—4—7.15—9.30
IT ONLY HAPPENS TO OTHERS

PEER Tel. 448795
14th week
GLENDA JACKSON
GEORGE SEGAL
A TOUCH OF CLASS
4.30, 7.15, 9.30

ORLY Tel. 284025
4th week
MAURICE RONET
VIRNA LISI
LES GALETS D'ETRETAT
4.30, 7.15, 9.30

RAMAT AVIV Tel. 412761
7.15—9.30
What Do You Say to a Naked Lady?
Adults only

STUDIO Tel. 55817
2nd week
4.30, 7.15, 9.30
JULIE CHRISTIE
DONALD SUTHERLAND
DON'T LOOK NOW
Based on the novel by Daphne Du Maurier
Adults Only

TOHELET Tel. 443950
THE MALTESE BIPPY
4.30, 7.15, 9.30

TEL AVIV Tel. 281181
3rd week
4.30 — 7.15 — 9.30
The Israeli Love Story

George Ovadia's
"SARIT"
Starring
DALIA FRIDLAND
YIGAL BASHAN
In Colour
From "Warner-Fox"

ZAFON Tel. 445035
11th week
ANNIE GIRARDOT
IL N'Y A PAS DE FUMEE SANS FEU
4.30 — 7.15 — 9.30

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Commencing Saturday, June 8, at 7.15 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.
Weekdays, 4.00

ARNON Tel. 224829
LANDO BUZANKA
LAURA ANTONELLI
in a most amusing comedy
THE NAKED CELLO
at 4, 7 and 9 p.m.

CHEN Tel. 222955
5th week
STEVE McQUEEN
DUSTIN HOFFMAN
in
PAPILLON
Perfs. 4 p.m., 6.45 p.m., 9.15 p.m.

EDEN Tel. 223829
THAT MAN BOLT
with FRED WILLIAMSON
at 4, 7 and 9.00 p.m.

EDISON Tel. 224056
A great Turkish picture with HULYA KOCYGIT and ENGIN CAGLAR
KINALI YAPINCAK
at 4, 7 and 9 p.m.

HABIRAH Tel. 232366
WARREN OATES
BEN JOHNSON
The gangster's gangster
DILLINGER

JERUSALEM Tel. 35067
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AUDREY HEPBURN
and WALTHER MATTHAU
CHARADE
at 7 and 9 p.m.

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ORION Tel. 22914
3rd week
GLENDA JACKSON
GEORGE SEGAL
in Joseph E. Levine's Masterpiece
A TOUCH OF CLASS
No Complimentary Tickets or reductions

ORNA Tel. 224783
AL PACINO
in a true life story
SERPICO
with music by Mikis Theodorakis
at 4, 6.30 and 9 p.m.

RON Tel. 234704
BOXCAR BERTHA
with BARBARA HERSHEY
at 4, 7 & 9 p.m.

SEMADAR Tel. 33742
BURT LANCASTER
DEBORAH KERR
FRANK SINATRA
From Here to Eternity
at 6.45 and 9 p.m.

Haifa Cinemas

Commencing Saturday, June 8, at 7.15 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.
Daily at 6.45 and 9.00 p.m. — Matinee at 4.00 p.m.

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 664018
MARK LESTER
BRIT EKLAND
HARDY KRUGER
in
WHAT THE PEEPER SAW
For adults only

ARMON Tel. 664348
2nd week
After its great success in Tel Aviv
ANTHONY QUINN
in one of the best syndicate films since the Godfather
The Don Is Dead
In Technicolour
for adults only

ATZMON Tel. 663003
6th week
STEVE McQUEEN and DUSTIN HOFFMAN
PAPILLON
In Technicolor
4.00, 6.30, 9.15

BEIT ROTHSCHILD
Sat., Tue., Wed. at 6.45, 9.00
Monday at 9.00
MARLENE DIETRICH
in
The Blue Angel
Sunday at 7.00
Umberto D.
Sunday at 9.00
All Quiet on the Western Front
Thursday at 8.45
Classe tout risques

MIRON Tel. 663003
From Friday nonstop perfs.
A great sexy hit
She'll Follow You Anywhere
In Technicolor

MORIAH Tel. 242477
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BARBRA STREISAND
and ROBERT REDFORD
in a Great Love Story
THE WAY WE WERE
For Adults Only
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ROGER MOORE
as JAMES BOND
in IAN FLEMING'S
LIVE AND LET DIE
Songs composed by PAUL and LINDA McCARTNEY
Sat., 6.30 and 9.00
Weekdays, 4.00, 6.30 and 9.00

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WALTHER MATTHAU
RUTH DERN
THE LAUGHING POLICEMAN
For adults only

ORION Tel. 523989
A new Karate film full of suspense
TAO CAVALIER
In colour
Six nonstop perfs from Friday

ORLY Tel. 81868
4th week
Unprecedented success in TEL AVIV
Breathtaking suspense as never seen before
WALTHER MATTHAU as
CHARLEY VARRICK
Directed by Don Segal ('Dirty Harry')

ORDAN Tel. 663443
6.45 and 9.00
Francois Truffaut's Oscar Winner 1974
LA NUIT AMERICAINE
Perfs. 6.30, 9.00

PEER Tel. 662232
Simultaneously with Tel Aviv
DONALD SUTHERLAND
with JULIE CHRISTIE in
Daphne du Maurier's suspenseful and romantic thriller
DON'T LOOK NOW
For adults only

RON Tel. 669069
10th week
Andree Khayate's great hit
ANNIE GIRARDOT
MIREILLE DARC
IL N'Y A PAS DE FUMEE SANS FEU
In Technicolor

SHAVIT
JEAN-PAUL BELMONDO
CARLA GRAVINA
in an excellent production
L'HERITIER
In colour
Perfs. all week at 6.45, 9.00

Ramat Gan Cinemas

ARMON Tel. 720706
7.15, 9.30
THE CONTRACT
In colour — Adults only

HADAR Tel. 728822
3rd week
George Ovadia's
SARIT
DALIA FRIDLAND
YIGAL BASHAN

LILI
7.15, 9.30
LA NUIT AMERICANE
Oscar '74
Matinee at 4:
FOURTEEN AMAZONS

ORDEA Tel. 721720
7.15, 9.30
STREISAND AND REDFORD
THE WAY WE WERE

OASIS
4, 7, 9.30
3rd week

RAMA Tel. 721912
7.15, 9.30
The new Danish film
THE AMOROUS HEADMASTER
English speaking
Technicolor

RAMAT GAN
7.15, 9.30
After the great success in Peer Cinema, Tel Aviv
MALIZIA
LAURA ANTONELLI
Adults only
In colour
No invitations & reductions

Herzliya

DAVID Tel. 934021
2nd week
Daily except Tues. 7, 9.15
SARIT
DALIA FRIDLAND
YIGAL BASHAN

Petah Tikva

SHALOM Tel. 917430
3rd week
Sat. 7.15, 9.30
Weekdays, 4, 7.15 9.30
George Ovadia's
SARIT
DALIA FRIDLAND
YIGAL BASHAN

هكذا من الأصل

The Poster

THEATRE

BECAUSE I STILL BELIEVE IN YOU (Zavta) — TEL AVIV (Zavta) Sat. 8.00, 10.30, Sun. 8.30.

DEATH OF DANTON (Habimah) — TEL AVIV Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed.

ETERNAL HUSBAND (Habimah) — TEL AVIV (Habimah) Thurs.

SO, HO JULIET! (Habimah) — Romeo and Juliet married and lived unhappily ever after in Ephraim Kishon's new comedy. The plot is neat, the jokes are tried and true, the audience laughs. TEL AVIV (Habimah) Sat., Sun., Mon., Tues., Wed.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL (Haifa) — Gogol's immortal comedy about corruption, incompetence and stupidity in bureaucracy in a most amusing grotesque presentation by Edna Shavit, with Oded Kotler and Yossi Yadin playing, respectively, the imposter and the town's mayor. ASHDOD (Dagon) Tues.

NEW YEAR '72 (Haifa, Stage 2) Yehoshuah Sobols' play about the clash of generations reveals some unpleasant truths about the generation of pioneers and about those who followed them. Lively dialogue and believable characters make for an interesting, thought provoking evening. Excellent acting by Nathan Maisler, Leora Rivlin, Michael Kfir and Gedaliah Besser. TEL AVIV (Cameri) Sat., Sun., Mon. HAIFA (Municipal Theatre) Wed., Thurs.

THE SEAGULL (Cameri) Chekhov's masterpiece about wasted lives, which never fared well in Israel (as in other countries), in an ambitious production directed by famed Leopold Lindberg. Not entirely successful in concept and in acting but a worth while evening of theatre. HAIFA (Municipal Theatre) Sat., Sun., Mon., Tues., 8.15. TEL AVIV (Cameri) Wed.

SLAMMING DOORS (Habimah) One of the silliest French boulevard comedies ever to reach these shores, ineptly directed, designed and acted. TEL AVIV (Habimah) Thurs.

THREE WIDOWS (Gideon Shemer) — play by Shalom Aleichem. ZIKIM Fri.

VARDA'LE'S YOUTH (Cameri) — Hanoch Levin's play contains many of the elements of his previous ones, but lifts them to a higher plane of abstraction and contains more depth. A very sad, very poetic, occasionally very funny play about empty lives. TEL AVIV (Cameri) Thurs.

WHO IS WHAT? (Habimartef) — TEL AVIV (Habimartef) Fri., Sat.

WAITING FOR GODOT (Zavta) A superb production of Samuel Beckett's modern classic about the condition of man. Excellent acting under the direction of Edna Shavit. TEL AVIV (Zavta) Mon. 8.30.

MUSIC

All events start at 8.30 p.m. unless stated otherwise.

JERUSALEM

Chamber Music at the Khan — the New Israel Quartet, with Ruth Menne, piano, perform for the Jerusalem Chamber Music Society — Dvorak: Piano Quintet, opus 81; Brahms: Piano Quintet, opus 3 — Saturday, at 7.30 p.m.

Israel Philharmonic Orchestra — Subscription Concert No. 10 Series One — Rafael Kubelik conducting, with Nikita Magaloff, piano — Mozart: Concerto in F K. 459; Mahler: Symphony No. 4, with Stella Richmond, soprano — Binyenei Haoomah: Sunday.

Music at the University — The New Israel Quartet plays for students and lecturers at lunchtime concert: Monday, at 1.15 p.m.

Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra — "Popular Classics" — Lukas Foss conducting, with Arieh Vardi, piano — Villa-Lobos: Choros No. 10 (with the Rubin Academy Chamber Choir, directed by Stanley Sperber); Ravel: Concerto for the Left Hand; Ravel: "Daphnis et Chloe" — Suite No. 3 — at the Municipal Theatre: Tuesday.

"Opera, Operetta, Musical Comedy" — The Opera Department of the Rubin Academy presents an evening of opera, operetta and musical comedy, including a fully-staged presentation of Offenbach's "Marriage by Lanternlight"; musical director: Simon Sargon — at the Khan: Thursday.

TEL AVIV

Israel Philharmonic Orchestra — Subscription Concert No. 10 — Rafael Kubelik conducting, with Nikita Magaloff, piano, Stella Richmond, soprano — Series 6: Saturday; Series 7: Monday; Series 8: Tuesday — Prokofiev: Concerto No. 5, in g-minor; Mahler: Symphony No. 4 — at the Mann Auditorium.

Music at the Museum:

* Tel Aviv Quartet plays string quartets by Bartok (No. 6); and Schubert (opus 161) on Saturday, at 8 p.m.
* Michael Haran, cello, with Shoshana Rudiakov, piano, performs Sonatas by Francoeur, Brahms and Schubert ("Arpeggione") — on Tuesday, at 8 p.m.

Music at the Church — works by Telemann, Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, Schumann — directed by Amos Meller, with Trio Porat, Jacob Vait, piano, and choir — at the St. Emanuel Church, Jaffo: Saturday, at 8 p.m.

"New Compositions" — 8 students of Abel Ehrlich will present their compositions, performed by students of the Rubin Academy, the Tel Aviv University — at the Mexico Hall, Ramat Aviv Campus: Tuesday.

DANCE

BAT-DOR DANCE CO. — Programme: Us, Them and Everyone — Charles Czarny; Cuts — Yehuda Maor; Carnival — Paul Sanasardo. TEL AVIV (Bat Dor Theatre) Mon. 8.30.

OPERA

The Israel National Opera presents: Mozart: "Le nozze di Figaro," conductor: Fr. Chosel; with Michael Glueckmann, Netania Davrath Miriam Laron, Biliana Goldenthal, Rosalyn Thunever, Boris Bar-Lev, Mordechai Ben-Shachar, Yehuda Shmueli, Robert Gerber, Michael Kahana, Rafael Rosenblat, Josef Pollak, Dalia Zuller, Zipora Hochmann (Tel Aviv — Saturday and Monday in Haifa, at 9 p.m.: Thursday); E. Kalman: "Die Zirkusprinzessin," conductor: A. Levanon, with Esther Baumwel/Miriam Laron, Sami Bechar, Zipora Hochmann, Mordehai Ben-Shachar, Rina Levy, Michael Kahana, Robert Gerber, Abraham Rettig; ballet soloists: Cora Benador, Leib Braude (Tel Aviv — Sunday and Tuesday).

Warren Oates as "Dillinger" (with unknown passenger). Ben Johnson and Cloris Leachman also feature.

CINEMA

• A TOUCH OF CLASS — Sophisticated comedy about the war between men and women with the sparring partners being Glenda Jackson and George Segal. As long as comedy is king the film is entertaining; not so successful when it turns serious.

• AVANTI — Amusing, sweet-sour comedy about an American businessman discovering the truth about dear old Dad and a buxom young Englishwoman finding out she can attract even if overweight. Written and directed by Billy Wilder with top-notch performances from Jack Lemmon and Juliet Mills. Arouses continuous chuckles.

• BOXCAR BERTHA — Based on the autobiography of Bertha Thompson, a notorious Arkansas train robber in America's depression years.

DILLINGER — Warren Oates gives a fine performance as Dillinger, the Public Enemy No. 1 of the early 'thirties in the U.S.A. and so does Ben Johnson as the FBI agent who brought the bank robber's career to a bloody end. But as Dillinger keeps on repeating his exploits the film becomes too repetitious to retain tension. Written and directed by John Milius.

DON'T LOOK NOW — From a Gothic tale by Daphne du Maurier with Julie Christie and Donald Sutherland as a couple pursued by death and disaster in Venice. Director Nicolas Roeg produces some wonderful pictures of a disintegrating Venice and a frightening atmosphere filled with forebodings.

GODSPELL — West End musical stage hit about Jesus, now makes the Silver screen.

• IL N'Y PAS DE FUMEE SANS FEU — Author-director André Cayatte ("Mourir d'Aimer") attacks political corruption in a cleverly structured and deftly directed film that engages attention all through and is excellently acted by a first class cast.

• LA NUIT AMERICAINE — Francois Truffaut's warm and loving tribute to the magic of movie-making. Not profound but revealing and enjoyable. With Jean-Pierre Leaud, Jean-Pierre Aumont, Jacqueline Bisset and Valentina Cortesse.

•L'EMMERDEUR — Very funny and suspenseful black comedy about a confrontation between a hired assassin and a suicidal commercial traveller in men's shirts and ties. Lino Ventura as the man with the gun and Jacques Brel as the nuisance with the suitcase are wonderful foils for one another and will surely be teamed up together again. Great fun.

LIVE AND LET DIE — The latest James Bond film is packed with stunts, tricks and chases that come to a climax with a hair-raising chase with amphibious speedboats. But Roger Moore, alas, is no substitute for Sean Connery.

MALIZIA — Italian romantic comedy, tells of the complications which arise when a sweet but sensuous young woman becomes a servant girl.

MALTESE BIPPY — Rowan and Martin's own brand of hilarious comedy — very much U.S. style.

NIGHT WATCH — Another suspense film with Elizabeth Taylor as an hysteric who keeps on seeing night time murders. The late Laurence Harvey plays her husband and Billie Whitelaw is her old school chum. In spite of the well known names the acting is not impressive and the unexpected ending is not really compensation for the preceding boredom.

SARIT — Mawkish sentimentality plus a poor script, caricature-like characterisation and inept direction make this would be tear-jerker about the sacrifices of an unmarried mother into probably the year's worst film. Written and directed by Georges Ovadia with Dahlia Friedland and Yigael Bashan starring.

• SERPICO — Based on the true-life story of crusading New York cop, Serpico, whose fight against police corruption led to the setting up of an investigating commission. Interesting film with an outstanding performance by Al Pacino in the title role. Directed by Sidney Lumet.

• THE STING — Thoroughly enjoyable caper with Paul Newman and Robert Redford as a couple of confidence men who are after a bigtime racketeer (Robert Shaw) who did away with one of their buddies. The two principals ooze charm. Directed by George Roy Hill ("Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid") with excellent recreation of a 'thirties milieu.

THE WAY WE WERE — Reminiscences of the American past with Barbara Streisand as a tough Communist and Robert Redford as the golden boy from Virginia she falls in love with. Enjoyable in parts.

* recommended

On the air

HEBREW NEWS AND NEWSREELS

1st Programme: News Today and Tomorrow: Every hour on the hour, except 1 a.m. Newsreels: Today: 7.05 a.m. Tomorrow: 1.05 p.m.

2nd Programme: News Today and Tomorrow: Every hour on the hour, except 7 and 8 p.m. and 4 a.m. Newsreels: Today: 7.05 a.m. 1.05 p.m. and 11.03 p.m. Tomorrow: 11.02 p.m. Galei Zahal: News Today and Tomorrow: Every hour on the hour. Newsreels Today: 8.05 a.m., 12.05 and 5.05 p.m. and 12.05 a.m. Tomorrow: 8.05 a.m. 5.05 p.m. and 12.05 a.m.

ENGLISH NEWS AND PROGRAMMES

7.00 a.m. (4th programme and short waves); 9.55 a.m. (1st programme); 1.30-2.00 p.m. (4th programme and short waves); 4.55 p.m. (1st programme); 8.30-8.45 p.m. (4th programme); 10.00-10.45 p.m. (short waves).

FRENCH NEWS AND PROGRAMMES

7.15 a.m. (4th programme and short waves); 10.55 a.m. (1st programme); 2.00-2.30 p.m. (4th programme and short waves); 5.55 p.m. (1st programme); 8.45-9.00 p.m. (4th programme); 11.00-1.00 a.m. (short waves).

1st Programme — 209, 522 and 221 M.
4th Programme — 407, 445 and 292 M.
Short Waves — 16, 19, 25, 31, 33, 51 and 49 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME
TODAY

7.55 a.m. Opening. 8.05 Musical Delicacies — Mozart: "Exsultate Jubilate" (Ely Ameling); Brahms: Clarinet Quintet (Ettlinger, Tel Aviv Quartet). 9.05 Mozart: Symphony No. 35 (Haffner); (Foss); Ben-Haim; Sonata for Strings (Ronli-Riklis); Berg: 3 Parts of "Lyric Suite" (Rodan). 9.55 English News. 10.05 Chopin: Piano Concerto No. 2 (Zaritzkaya); Gershwin: "An American in Paris" (Rodan).
10.55 French News.
11.00 News in easy Hebrew. 11.05 "Ivrit La'am."
11.15 Programmes for elementary schools.
12.05 "My Concert" — Avi Hanani. 1.05 "Midday Concert" — Martinu: Fantasia Concertante (Kubelik); Bizet: Symphony (Beecham).
2.10 Mother and Child. 3.05 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.05 Moment of Hebrew. 4.05 The Middle East.
4.55 English News.
5.05 "Classical Request Programme" — Sibelius: Violin Concerto (D. Oistrakh); Grieg: "Peer Gynt" (Neumann).
5.55 French News.
6.05 What will be heard? — a preview of next week's music programme produced by Gideon Rosengarten. 6.30 Literary Magazine.
7.05 "The Weekly Column." 8.05 "Shabbat Album." 9.05 "Friday Evening Concert" (Stereo) produced by Alexandra Melamed — Handel: Concerto Grosso No. 4; Hummel: Mandoline Concerto; Haydn: Symphony No. 52. 10.05 Shostakovich: Concerto No. 1. for Piano & Trumpet; Symphony No. 9 (Bernstein).
11.05 "Radiostory." 11.35 "Finale."
12.05 A Moment of Poetry. 12.07 Close Down.
2.05-5.00 Songs and tunes. 5.05-8.00 Same as second programme.

TOMORROW

7.55 a.m. Opening. 8.05 "Morning Concert" — Albinoni: Concerto No. 7 (I Musici); Leclair: Flute Concerto (Nicolet); Berwald: Symphony No. 2 (Markevitch).
9.05 World of Science. 9.35 Musical Quiz. 9.55 English News. 10.05 The Weekly Diary. 10.55 French News. 11.05 "Curtain up." 12.05 Last Month's Events. 1.05 "Midday Concert" (Stereo) — J. Chr. Bach: Symphony; Chopin: Andante Spianato & Grand Polonaise Brilliant (Arrau-Inbal); Tchaikovsky: "Swan Lake."
2.05 "Mother and Child." 3.05 "Chamber Music." — Beethoven: String Quartet, op. 132 (Amadeus); Siqueira: 3 Inventions for Flute, Oboe & Clarinet. 4.05 "Me and My Prayer. 4.55 English News. 5.05 Musical continuity — produced by Paul Landau. 5.55 French News.
6.05 The Music Has Many Answers.
6.40 Yiddish Songs.
7.05 Weekly Diary. 7.50 Bible Reading Tehillim, chaps. 83 and 84.
8.05 "Recital" — Rameau: "La Poule"; Ivo Malec: "Dialogue"; Stockhausen: Piece No. 5; Frescobaldi: Toccata (Boris Berman); Shumann: "Dichterliebe" (Barry-Zak).
9.05 Hamavdil. 10.05 "With Authors and Readers." 11.02 "Listen and Solve." 12.05 A moment of Poetry. 12.08 (Stereo) — "Music from Distant Lands." 01.00 Close Down.
2.00-5.00 Songs and Tunes. 5.00-8.00 Same as second programme.

SECOND PROGRAMME
457, 423, 256, 249, 355, and 340 M.

TODAY: 5.05 a.m. Hebrew songs. 5.55 Religious service. 6.10 Exercises. 6.20 Musical clock. 6.55 Programme Announcements. 6.59 A Moment of Hebrew. 7.05 "This Morning." 7.25 "Hebrew Songs." 7.55 "Green Light." 8.05 Announcements. 8.10 "Good Morning." 8.55 Names and Events in the Headlines. 9.05 "Good Morning" (cont.). 10.05 "Here at Home." 11.40 Where to go and light music. 12.05 Programme for the Worker and the Employer. 12.30 Hebrew Songs.
1.05 p.m. "At Midday." 2.05 "In Circle" — Weekly Magazine. 4.05 A Moment of Hebrew. 4.06 "Who is Afraid of Classical Music." 4.30 Thriller. 5.05 "Direct Broadcast." 6.05 First Applauses." 6.55 Announcements. 9.05 An Hour with Michael Gurdus. 10.05 Hebrew Songs. 11.05 "Tonight." 11.20 "Yaakov Agmon Entertains." 1.05-5.00 Songs and Tunes.
Tomorrow: 5.05 a.m. Songs and tunes. 6.05 Musical clock. 7.00 Religious service. 7.10 Hebrew Songs. 8.05 Announcements. 8.10 Morning tunes — regards. 8.55 A. Allon's corner. 9.05 Morning tunes (cont.). 10.05 Light and Classical Music. 11.05 Hebrew Songs. 12.05 "It Make me Laugh."
1.05 p.m. Stage and screen. 1.40 Erets Yisrael Reminiscences. 2.05 Where to go and light music. 2.25 "Songs and Tunes." 4.05 Popular songs. 6.05 "We Stand on Guard." 6.30 Sports. 6.55 Announcements. 9.05 Musical. 9.45 Sports. 10.05 Oriental Songs. 11.05 "Tonight." 11.20 Dori Ben-Zeev presents." 1.05-5.05 Songs and tunes.

FIFTH PROGRAMME
445 M.

Today and Tomorrow: 6.58 p.m. Opening. 7.00 News. 7.05 Song and Melody. 8.00 News. 8.05 Song and Melody.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR
461, 435, 249, 355 and 349.5 M.

7.00 p.m. News in easy Hebrew. Ivrit La'am. 7.15 Georgian. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Ladino. 8.15 Mograbi. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Russian. 9.00 Close Down.

GALEI ZAHAL

TODAY: 5.55 a.m. Morning Prayer. 6.05 Morning tunes. 7.55 Programme trailer. 8.05 "Zahal's Newsreel." 8.20 Morning tunes (cont.). 9.05 Requests. 9.55 "The Short Hassidic Story." 10.05 Requests. 10.55 Uri Sela's Corner. 11.05 Warm and Tasty. 11.55 "What's New." 12.05 Zahal's Newsreel. 12.30 Warm and Tasty. 1.30 The Jewish Viewpoint. 1.35 Warm and Tasty.
1.55 p.m. Announcements to soldiers. 2.05 Hebrew Hit Parade. 4.05 Yehoram Gaon's programme. 4.55 Prophetic Portion of the Week. 5.05 "A Man's Life." 5.55 Programme Trailer. 6.05 Zahal's Weekly Magazine. 7.05 Didi Manousi's short Friday. 8.05 "Personal File." 9.05 "Love with Everything." 10.05 An Hour with Yoav Bar-El. 11.05 "Saturday's Tea." 11.55 Midnight Talk. 12.05 Zahal's Newsreel. 12.30 Night Birds. 3.05 Tunes in the night.
TOMORROW: 5.55 a.m. Morning Prayer. 6.05 Saturday Morning. 8.05 Zahal's Newsreel. 8.30 Saturday Morning (cont.). 8.55 Programme Trailer. 9.05 "Sandwich". 11.05 "The Third Man." 12.05 "Myth and Reality." 1.05 Personal Questions — Yaakov Agmon's programme.
2.05 p.m. "The Seventh Day" — two hours with Zaharira Harifay. 4.05 "Post Office Box 1005." 6.05 Zahal's Newsreel. 6.05 "The Dotan Valley Battle." 7.05 "From him to you." 8.05 "By request." 9.05 Tradition, Tradition. 9.35 Music from the shows. 10.05 "Let's Talk" — with Nathan Donewitz. 11.05 Tunes Around the World. 11.55 Midnight talk. 12 05 Zahal's Newsreel. 12.30 "Night birds." 3.05 Tunes in the night.